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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 962608

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
27/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Gorakhpur Academy of Computers.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature Kajal

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional Music or folk music is manifestation of various local cultural themes, which may range from local religion, festivals, ecology, climate, Hero worship & ballads.

→ Impact of local culture on Regional Music

(1) Kajiri in Easter UP are local folk songs sung during festival of Holi that also marks change in agricultural season

(2) Baoli in West Bengal involve local performers, who move place to place, to perform their music cum drama → inspired by local religious traditions like Vaishnavism,

Shaivism, Shaktism.

(3) Kalbelia → include serpent dance along with Music → inspired by profession of snake charmer, which was occupation of tribals in the region.

(4) Ankia Naat → of Assam → is local music & dance → base on Vaish-navism popularised by Srimant Sankardeva.

Thus music is expression of local cultural manifestation. These are important part of local identity & play a role in tourist attractiveness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Industrial development in India, started in mid 19th century with establishment of textile mills in Bengal and Bombay. It was until half-a-century later that we see emergence of working class movement

→ Emergence of Working Class

- 1919 → Ahemdabad Textile labour union → formed with help of Anusuya Sarabhai
- 1921 → All India trade union Congress → Lala Lajpat Rai as first President.
- 1925 → formation of Communist party of India (CPI).
- CPI enable formation of various labour union eg. Girni Kamgar union in India.

→ Contribution in freedom struggle

(1) ~~Hartals~~ Swadeshi Movement → Hartals and strikes ~~obj~~ observed by various textile mills and Industries in Bengal.

(2) Participation of AITUC in Non cooperation movement.

(3) Meerut Conspiracy case → 1928 → arrest of various communists involved in trade unionism

(4) ~~Rev~~ Participation of Worker in RIN revolt Telangana movement (against Nizam)

Thus, Worker participation in ~~B~~ freedom struggle indicate broad based nature of freedom struggle in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bal Gangadhar Tilak & M.K. Gandhi, are two stalwarts of Indian National movement. Tilak's death in 1919, marked a change in baton and rise of Gandhian politic in Indian political stage.

→ Gandhian politics as continuation to Tilak politic.

(1) Decentralization of Congress → This was long held view of Tilak, which was brought to light by Gandhiji through reform of Congress and formation of Provincial congress committee.

(2) Tilak gave concept of Swaraj → 'Swaraj is my Birth Right, & I shall have it'. → Gandhiji too took the concept of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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swarajya.

(3) Both took inspirations from Indian culture eg → Bhagvat Gita

→ Gandhian politics as Distinct from Tilak

(1) Gandhi ji's emphasis on Non-violence → distinct from Tilak's aggressive Nationalism.

(2) Tilak took purely Hindu symbolism that alienated Muslims, while, Gandhiji's symbolism ensured unity of Hindu & Muslims (eg. Khilafat - NCM)

Thus, their politics ~~the~~ had similarities as well as differences. But, both complemented each other, as Tilak's politicization of people helped growth of mass based movement under Gandhiji.

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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean's losing their memory refers to certain irreversible changes in ocean water characteristics, in terms of its temperature, circulation etc., due to human induced warming.

Human induced warming

- Warming of Oceans
  - Rise in Tropical cyclones.
  - Warming of Boundary Currents.
- Melt of polar ice caps
  - Influx of cold water in Gyre Circulation
- Rise in Mean sea level.

- Impact of ocean current & overall heat Budget → Irreversible

→ Consequences of phenomenon

(1) Imbalance in Heat Budget
→ Climatic change.

(2) Negative impact on marine ecology → death of fishes (temp. changes), Coral bleaching etc.

(3) Coastal ecology → Influx of saline water, Tropical cyclonic disasters

Thus corrective measures need to be taken. These includ emission reduction, control industrial pollution in coastal areas, regulate marine shipping impacts, cleaning of Oceanic Garbage patches.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendment refers to ~~acti~~ change brought about in soil characteristics by planned strategy, by human being. These may involve → fertile soil addition, enhancement of fertilizer, Textural changes in soil etc.

→ Benefits of soil amendment

(1) Enhance soil fertility as per needs of agriculture

(2) Improve water retention capacity.

(3) Improve structural stability of soil to support plant growth eg → in Hilly areas

→ Concerns associated

(1) Soil deterioration in long term

(2) Lack of need ~~fence~~ forecasting of soil → based on which soil amendment should happen

(3) Negative impact on → soil microorganisms, soil organic carbons etc.

Thus soil amendment must be based on ecological and structural soil studies, to be sustainable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid power plants, refers to those power plants that utilize more than one fuel source to meet energy generation needs.

eg → · Usage of (Coal + Natural Gas)
· Usage of (Petrolium + solar energy)
· Usage of (Solar + ~~Hydro~~ Wind energy)

→ **Advantages of Hybrid Plants**

① Optimization of resource usage

② Address issues related to seasonal variation in energy production. eg → low solar output in low sun season.

③ Reduce India's import dependence on fule

(4) Help enhance share of Renewable energy in India's energy mix.

→ Associated challenges

(1) High costs → due to challenges associated with transition to Hybrid power plants.

(2) lack of technology for Hybrid Power Plants.

(3) Issues related to integration between two different fuel sources & integration with grid.

Thus, the government must invest in Research & development along with private sector involvement to deal with transition issues, to attain sustainable energy deployment.

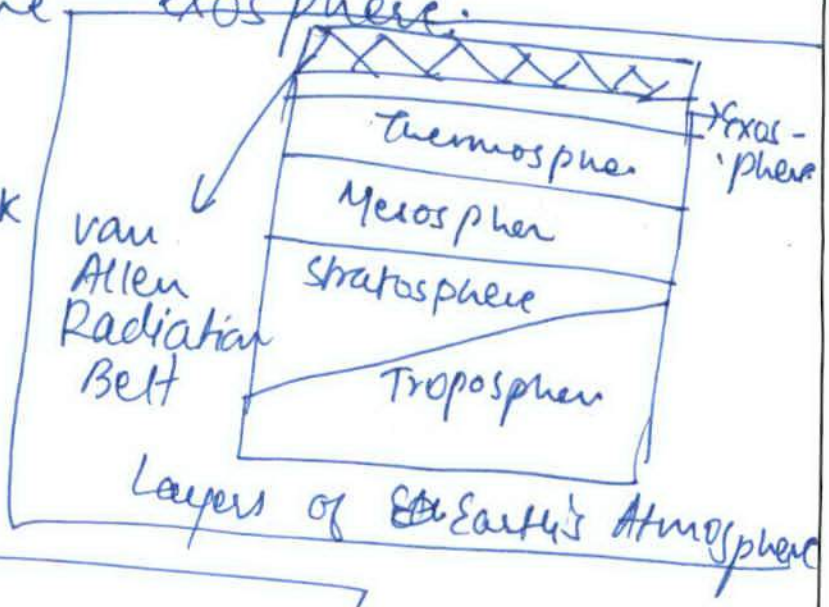
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van Allen radiation belts are present in the outer most layer of earth's atmosphere within the exosphere.

This layer ~~radiates~~ reflects back radio waves from earth's surface.



Layers of Earth's Atmosphere

→ Reason for Study

- Importance in Radio communication
- To access impact on satellites and space assets.
- To help establish communication relay for inter planetary mission eg. Mars mission.

Thus these belts are important for communication of earth based systems & equipments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Marital rape refers to non-consentual physical intercourse within bonds of ~~a~~ marriage. Still, Indian laws do not criminalize marital rape.

→ Arguments to criminalize Marital rape

(1) Rape is against Human dignity & fundamental right under Art. 21 → it matters less whether rape happens within or outside bonds of marriage.

(2) Lack of legal recourse to vitims of sexual violence.

(3) Law commission too has recommended criminalization of Marital Rape.

(4) Recently, Madras H.C too in a

decision ~~recogn~~ gave punishment for marital rape.

→ **Challenges in criminalizing Marital rape**

(1) Difficulty in establishing evidence for consent.

(2) Potential misuse of law → to settle marital conflicts.

(3) Potential impact on institution of marriage

The Government must establish a committee to look into dimension of marital rape & take ~~tea~~ leaf from countries that have already criminalised marital rape. ~~The~~ Marital rape must be criminalized with necessary safeguard, to prevent misuse.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to that aspects of economy which involve element of care & nurturing of Human beings.

eg → · Pre primary care → Aanganbari
· Nursing → care for sick
· Old age care
· unpaid Household care
· Pre primary education

→ Challenges associated with Care economy

(1) Lack of economic quantification of Household care

(2) High presence of informal sector in care economy.

(3) Poor level of standardization of services.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(9) Poor social security eg. Aanganwadi workers → this negatively impacts women, as most care work involve female workforce.

→ **Steps take for Care economy**

(1) Skill India mission → for vocational courses on nursing & day care.

(2) Focus on creche facilities, in urban areas.

→ Way Forward

- Regularization of Aanganwadi Worker
- Standardization of services
- Income security & social security to care workers.

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to NGO Pratham's Household ~~Surge~~ Survey, post pandemic, education sector is marked by decline in enrolment level and learning gaps. This has been because of closures of schools, decline in family income & engagement of children in child labour.

→ Implication of learning poverty.

(1) Divide in learnings due to differences in digital access, parental education at home.

(2) Rural-urban differentiation in learning levels → due to ~~lett~~ lack of digital learning in rural areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Reversal of gains of previous decade eg → cent percent enrolle-ment levels.

(4) May increas dropout levels particularly after ~~6~~ class V & VIII.

→ **Way Ahead**

(1) Gap analysis → in learning levels

(2) Bridge courses → to address learning poverty.

(3) Short term teacher orientation to deal with pandemic induced learning gaps.

(4) Restructure curriculum to enable better impact of educ-cation post pandemic.

Thus, India can't afford ~~to~~ reversal in learning outcomes, which is already stressed, it it has to uphold SDD ~~6~~ 4 (equitable education.

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mural traditions refer to wall paintings. Mural traditions in southern India began in the neolitic era, with earlies paintings drawn on caves & mud ~~pase~~ paste walls by tribal communities.

→ For eg → . Warli paintings on mud plastered walls.
later → Nayaka painting in Madurai
. Elloera cave paintings → patronized by guilds from Maduri.

→ Characteristics of Murals

(1) Focus on Narrative art → Amravati school.

(2) Use of bright colours on mud plastered background.

(3) Usage of patterns & shapes

(4) Naturalisti flow in painting of Human & animal figuring

(5) Depiction of Naturalistic themes and Religo-cultural themes

(6) Many South India temples too had mural painting as a part of devotional temple tradition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Nationalism, owes its origin in various regional political organisations formed in mid-19th century. These further culminated into, Indian National Congress (INC), as an organised front in 1885.

It is argued that this political organization was direct result of Colonial Mordenity.

→ Indian Nationalism → Result of Colonial Mordenity

(1) Maculay's education scheme of 1835 → helped growth of English educated Indians → who became aware of concepts of freedom, liberty & democracy

in west & wanted same for India.

(2) British political Idelogies & Institution → eg → No taxation without representation, Demo-cray → These ideas conflicted with authoritarian Governor General in Council → This fermed based for enhanced Political demands.

(3) Railway → helped Indian na-tionalists from various corners to integrate.

(4) Economic Integration during british due to Commercialization and free market → Helped national Integration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, Indian Nationalism also had distinct Indian character & Inspiration.

(1) Tilak's Idea of swaraj was rooted in Indian culture & Religion.

(2) Various revolutionary Organization took inspiration from Hindu mythology eg → Yugantar & Anushilan Samiti, Ganpati & Shivaji Festivals (by Tilak).

(3) INC's approach → based on Indian needs & condition rather than aping West. It highlighted ills of British rule eg → Economic Drain theory.

Thus despite colonial morden influence, Indian Nationalism was distinctly Indian in character.

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Indian forest Act 1927, was the firs legislation that can be linked to environmental concern in India. However it was skewed in favour of government, to utilise forest resources at will. It was only after independence that ~~Na~~ Environmentalism took strong roots within India.

→ Post Independence Environ-mentalism

(1) 1970 → Chipko Movement in H.P and Appiko movement in Karnataka → these involved grassroot mobilization of tribal and poor men & women

to protect their livelihood sources

(2) 1980s → Narmada Bacho Andolan for tribal relocation, rehabilitation, along with resisting unsustainable project (Sardar Sarovar dam)

(3) 1990s → marked economic liberalization → leading to unbridled pollution due to industrial growth → focus on air pollution control & River cleaning eg → Namami Gange & CPCB & SPCB., EIA

(4) Rights based approch → through Forest Rights Act 2006 → to undo historic injustice to Forest dwellers over owner-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ship of forest resources.

(5) Rehabilitation & compensation for land acquisition → ~~LARR 2013~~ → LARR Act 2013.

(6) The most recent manifestation was the protest against Sterlite copper plant in Tamil Nadu over concerns of impacting local habitat & environmental capability.

These movements have helped to integrate ecological struggles in developmental planning within India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napoleanic era, was the most monumental & transfor-mative times, for whole ~~equ~~ europe, as it led to various invasions & spread of french revolution values in Europe. However, it was Britain, when Napolean faced his most detrimental failure ~~in~~ due to continental blockade policy.

→ Continental blockage strategy

(a). The strategy was based on the fact that Britain is an Island country.

. Its connectivity to its colonies ~~in~~ in America & India is through ~~&~~ shipping lanes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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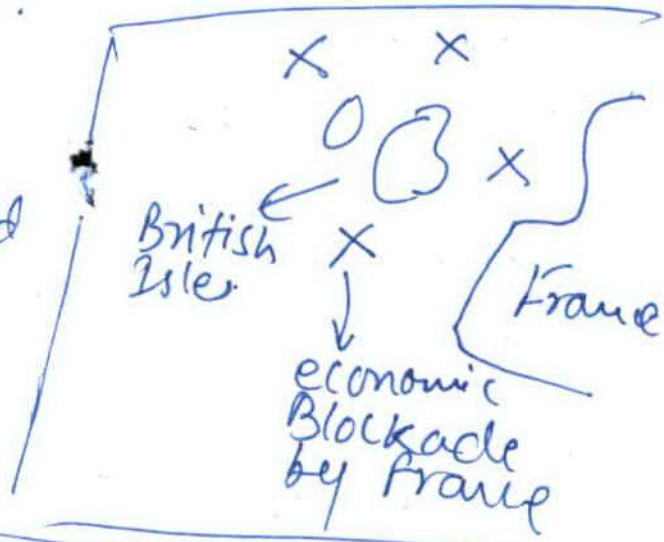
- Blocking the shipping lanes → would cut British Isles out from economic, military & food supplies.

→ However the policy ended in failure.



→ Reasons for failure

(1) British navy was strongest at the time in whole europe

(2) Napolean overestimated strength of his navy.

Ultimately, it was the Battle of Waterloo that was decisive battle marking end of era of supremacy of Napolean over European politics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic Paradox refers to the phenomenon of melting of Arctic ice, which is ecologically harmful, but, at the same time, is opening up huge reservoire of resources in Arctic region.

These include → Freeing up of realanes of communication, Fish resources, Mineral & Energy resources.

→ Spatial distribution of Mineral and Energy resources of Arctic

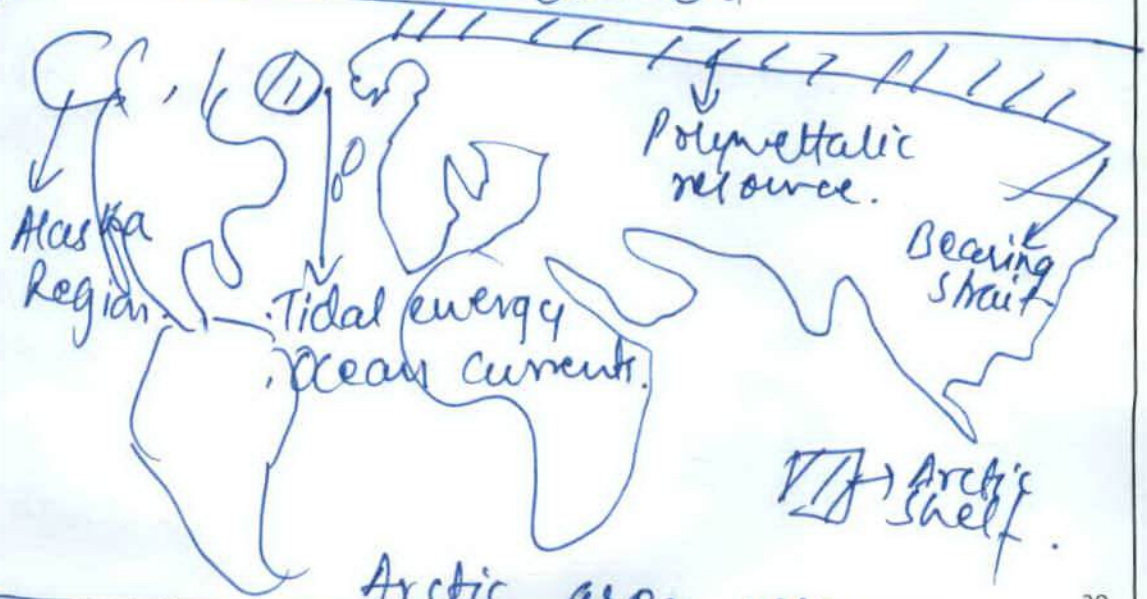
(1) Petrolium & Natural Gas → Includes → Alaska peninsula (USA), Far easter region of

Asia eg → Vladivostok (Russia)

(2) Tidal energy resources →
· Bearing strait between Russia and Alaska
· Bay of Fundy, Canada.

(3) Polymetallic resources → in shelf area of Arctic ocean

(4) Ocean Thermal Conversion Energy (OTCE) → utilises temperature gradient in top & bottom layers of ocean
→ present in regions of cold ocean current



Arctic area resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Apart from these abiotic, resources, artic area are adope of huge biotic resources like fish food, as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere refers to Polar areas and those having glacial presence like upper reaches of Himalayan Region. There have been multiple changes threatening integrity of Cryosphere region.

Cryosphere Changes
- → melt of Glaciers due to Temp. rise
- → deposition of C-soot due to pollution → Reduced Albedo
- → Human Intervention
  - · Scientific exploration in Antarctica
  - · Resource exploitation in Arctic.

→ Impact on Ecosystem

(1) Rise in Mean sea level →

due to ice melt → inundation of coastal & Island areas

(2) Reduced albedo → feedback effect → resulting in further ice melt & temperature rise.

(3) negative impact on Cryosphere flora & fauna → eg → Polar bear, penguin

(4) Social Impacts → Environmental Refugees in coastal & Island areas → enhance migratory pressure on continental areas → social conflicts

(5) Disasters eg → Glacial lake outburst floods. Recently, seen in Chamoli Region, U.K.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Measure to tackle threat

(1) Emission Reduction → as per Paris climate agreement → to restrict global temperature rise below 1.5°C by end of century.

(2) Reduced Human Intervention → in Polar areas → need International collaboration to restrict ecologically devastating activity.

(3) Adaptation measures → in coastal & island areas.

Small Island states have already started to contemplate prevention & mitigation measure to reduce negative eventuality, as seen in recent Glasgow climate summit.

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17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

urban flooding has become a recurrent theme in mega cities like Mumbai & Chennai, resulting in huge economic & ecological burden

Causes of Urban Flooding
- Cloudbursts eg Uttarakhand.
- Urban heat Island effect
- Poor drainage Infrastructure
- Change in rainfal pattern due to Climate change.
- Encroach-ment of floodplains & wetland.

→ Risk posed to urban ecosystem

(1) loss of human lifes due to urban flood. eg → chennai flood (2015) led to loss of 150 lives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Stagnation of economic activities
→ Economic losses

(3) Rise in disease vulnerability like cholera epidemic → due to mixing of sewage & drinking water supply.
(4)

→ Impact on Critical Infrastructure

(1) Break-down of communication infrastructure eg- mobile towers → hampers rescue effort post disasters.

(2) Blockade of critical roads, rail lines etc → hamper connectivity to population.

(3) Overwhelming of drainage infra-structure → mixing of sewage & drinking water & clogging

of drains.

(4) Tropical cyclone induced floods further pose risks to structural resilience of military & strategic infrastructure in coastal areas

→ Way Forward

(1) urban flood forecast system specific to cities eg i-flows in chennai & Mumbai

(2) Restoration of wetlands & land development to prevent encroachment of wetlands.

(3) Focus on capacity enhancement of drainage infrastructure & structural resilience.

Urban development must adopt principles of Disaster Risk Reduction outlined in Sendai Framework on DRR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a minor mineral, whose mining is regulated by laws framed under state government. Most states in India having river basin or coastal areas, engage in sand mining.

→ Importance of Sand

(1) Economic Development

(a) Utility of sand in cement production, Brick production
→ utility in construction sector.

(b) Use of sand in Restoration of wasteland.

(c) Use as fillers to level land area.

(d) Usage in blast furnance & production of minerals like silica, glass etc.

(2) → Ecosystem services of Sand

(a) River bed stability

(b) Replenish fertility of flood plain areas

(c) Coastal sand important to maintain ~~ecos~~ littoral habitat

(d) Desert sand → formation of sand dunes → significance for desert habitat

→ Need of sustainable sand mining

(1) ~~Need~~ of Rise of illegal sand mining → threatning ecologi-cal integrity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Unsustainable River bed mining → Rise in frequency of floods, shifting of River

(3) Limited nature of sand ~~reqr~~ resource → Highlight need of sustainable extraction.

(4) Use of alternatives to sand eg → fly ash, to prevent over exploitation.

Government, needs to come out with a policy & model law regarding sustainable sand mining, for the states to emulate.

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per 2011 census, 34% of Indian population lives in urban areas. This figure is expected to grow beyond 50% by 2050. This poses challenge of unbridled & unbalanced growth of urban areas.

→ Challenges related to urban growth

(1) Economic → · High geodemographic load
· low levels of employment

(2) Ecological → Over exploitation of limited resources eg. Ground water.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Encroachment of floodplains and wetland
- lack of green spaces
- Urban floods

(3) social → - social conflicts due to migration (insider v/s outsider) eg. son of soil concept
- slum & squatter settlement
- Rise in crime

(4) Political → - limited capacity of ULBs
- Peripheral outgrowth of cities in haphazard manner → poor governance
- lack of representation of vulnerable sections in ULBs.

→ ~~Stee~~ Reforms Needed

(1) Enhance funding of urban local

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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bodies → to enable better governance

(2) local level planned urban outgrowth → to inculcate rising population

(3) District / Taluk level disaster management plan

(4) Balance economic & ecological development.

(5) Rural Development → to reduce re-urban migration.

Thus, the 2nd generation reforms are needed in urban development as per forecasts related to rising pressure on urban areas.

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Feminist movements in India had its origin in pre indedependence era, when eairlies women liberation movement were led by men like Raja Ram mohan Roy. This was followed by Formation of women organizations like (NWCI) National women Conference of India.

→ How these movements lacked Inclusivity?

(1) In Pre Independence era → Most movements were led by upper class women eg → Pt. Ramabai Saraswatia & Sarla Devi Chaudhrani.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) The issues raise were also related to bourgeo women → widow remarriage, purdah. Low economic class women didn't have these issues to face.

(3) In post independence → 1950-1960s → women movement were'nt able to mobilize tribal & peasant women → setback to feminist movement.

(4) In present context → lack of focus on → feminization of agriculture, concerns of women in unorganised sector and Domestic help.

→ However, there are arguments that feminists movements did integrate concerns of poor, low economic status women.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Feminists as inclusive

(1) → Gandhian movement → did integrate rural women folk → taking up issues of alcoholism eg → picketing of liquor shops

(2) Post 1970s → Women movements integrated causes of Tribal & peasant women → eg → Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan → themes of ecological protection & livelihood.

(3) Mobilization of rural poor women under SHG eg → self Employment women Association (SEWA) & Kutumbshree

Thus in present context schemes like Ujjwala, MGNREGA (women specific components) does represent inclusive manifestation of Feminist movement.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0962608

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Gorakhpur Academy of Computers.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The seventh schedule of Indian constitution relates to federal distribution of powers between Centre & states. It has three lists → Central list state list & Concurrent list.

→ Need to revisit seventh schedule

(1) states dissatisfaction → Over years after Independence, the number of subjects in state list has decreased & those in union & Concurrent list Increase.

(2) Rise in federal conflicts over some subject eg → Agriculture

(3) Confusing entries & use of loopholes by Centres to make laws on state list eg → The 3 farm bills → made under

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

concurrent list entry → Trade of commodities.

(9) Various committees → Sarkaria Commission, 2nd ARC too recommends re-examination of seventh schedule.

→ Way Forward

- Establish Inter state consultation group to re-examine 7th schedule entries → consensus basis
- Mandate centre's requirement to take permission of states on concurrent list subjects.
- Residuary powers → under concurrent list.

7th schedule must meet needs & demands of state to maintain balance of federal division of powers.

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online Dispute resolution (ODR) uses digital technology to address out of court dispute resolution between parties. It is a form of Alternative dispute resolution.

→ Advantages of ODR

(1) Reduces cost of Justice delivery
(2) Ensures speedy Justice.
(3) Promotes Ease of Doing Business (EODB) → through fast resolution of low value, high volume disputes
(4) Reduce burden on Judiciary.
(5) Digital technology → makes it

more accessible from any location.

→ **Challenges associated with ODR**

① Lack of Digital Infrastructure & Digital literacy concerns in Rural areas.

② Lack of Digital skills & capacities → for arbiters & mediator.

③ Cyber security concerns

④ Disruption in the process due to weak signals.

Thus, there is need to focus on capacity building along with enhancement of digi infrastructure. This must be complemented by ODR framework for, data storage & dissemination of notices & settlements.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The constitution envi-sages a federal government for India. However, it is structured with a unitary bias that has resulted in constant frictions between centre & states post Independence.

→ Centre State Disputes

→ • 1950s - 1960s → single party (Congress) at Centre & states → less conflicts.
• Conflict majorly with southern states on issues of Hindi imposition & concurrent list subjects
eg → estb of Raja Mannar Commission by T.N → to examine C-S federal structure

→ 1970s → Era of Emergency → subordination of states to Central government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- 1977 → Janta Government → President's Rule in opposition ruled states
- 1990s → Coalition governments + LPG reforms
  - Less strong Central government
  - Rise of Regional parties
- Post 2000s
  - Economic subordination of states after GST.
  - Alleged Misuse of CBI → withrawal of General consent by state eg. W.B
  - Politicization of Office of Governor, as an agent of Centre.

However, despite conflicts as perennial feature, cooperative federalism too has gained ground in form of Niti Ayog, GST council, Inter state council etc.

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

lobbying refers to pressure tactics by vested interests to legislators or bureaucrats to get their demands met through legal and policy formulation. U.S.A has a strong lobbying framework.

→ Benefits of lobbying

(1) Helps inculcate views of interested parties (private sector, Pressure groups, NGOs) in policy formulation.

(2) Promotes EODB → through market friendly lobbying.

(3) Keeps legislator in touch with needs of electorate.

→ Issues with lobbying

(1) Promotes political corruption → eg → lobbying in return of kick bags or favours

(2) Negatively impacts marginalised and vulnerable sectors who can't have a collective voice → low bargaining power.

(3) Promotes interest of Big corporates & the rich & not the wider electorate.

Thus, in India, marked by huge ~~uo~~ & diverse marginalized section their interest must be upheld against encroachment by influencial & rich. Thus there must be balance between economic interests of private sector & social Justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ़्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Free & open source Software (FOSS) refers to open access to certain software for usage by all sections eg- MSMEs, Researchers, academic institutes etc. Its objective is to promote better economic mobilization though technology access.

→ Benefits of FOSS

① Promotes Transparency. eg. Open Govt. data platform.

② Promote interoperability between various platform eg UPI

③ Help decentralized technology development & adoption

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Reasons for unrealised potential of FOSS

(1) Poor awareness & lack of ~~capacity~~ marketing for adoption of FOSS

(2) Poor capacity to adopt digital technology eg. small scale MSMEs

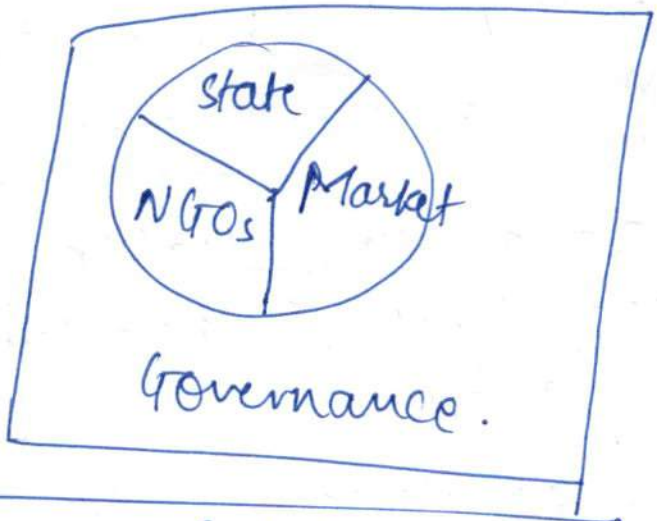
(3) lack of data in usable format for researchers & academicians eg- OGD platforms.

Thus FOSS & digital platforms must be based on equity, accessibility, ease & better marketing.

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Modern Governance framework recognises NGOs as a integral part of governance with specific role of social safety valve.



→ NGOs as Safety Valve

① NGOs → highlight ecological concerns to development
eg. Centre for Science & Environment (CSE)

② Uphold fundamental Rights of people eg. PUCL (People's union for Civil liberties)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Enable constitutional expression of dissent, rather than violence.
eg → Samyukta Kisan Morcha (SKM) → organised farmers against 3 farm bill in non violent manner

(4) Helps hold interests of vulnerable & marginalised section.
eg → ~~Ex~~. Safai Karamchari Union

4 However, there are certain challenges associated with NGOs :-

- Lack of transparency → poor reporting of accounts
- Foreign funded NGO → ~~ex~~ for anti-national activites
- Delay economic development.

Therefore government must regulate NGOs with a ~~ex~~ view to balance security & sovereignty with freedom for genuine NGOs to operate.

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Mentalhealth Care Act 2017, has been lauded for its enhancement of metal health disorder coverage along with ~~ensuring~~ promising right to health & right to dignity for Mental health patients.

→ Issues associated with the Act

- Poor enforcement of the act → Persistent discrimination and denial of services to mental health patients
- Lack of facilities to deliver quality treatment & care in Public Health care → Infrastructural deficit.
- Poor monitoring and compliance mechanism.

- Absence of entitlement based approach
- Poor awarness of public on mental health issues.

→ Way Forward

- Pallative care
- Legal assurity of Right to treatment
- Promote awareness on mental health issues.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The success of MGNREGA as Rural Employment guarantee scheme, as led, to discussions around need of an urban employment Guarantee scheme (UEGS) at national level.

→ Need of UEGS

(1) Would ensure Right to work for Urban poor

(2) Promote enhanced development and maintainance of urban amenities

(3) Rising demographic pressure with 50% population in urban areas by 2050 → highlight needs to focus on urban employment.

(4) UEGS → would also prevent urban youth from indulgence in

Crime & drugs due to unemployment.

→ Challenges

- Urban areas have distinct issues & challenges and a 'one size fit all' UEGS may not address all issues.
- lack of capacity of Government to fund employment guarantee for huge no. of urban poor.
- Governance issues

→ Way Forward

- Focus on decentralise urban employment programs → led by a urban local bodies.
- Focus on urban entrepreneurship in poor pockets of urban areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is a regional organization comprising countries around the Bay of Bengal region. Their focus is on Technical, Economic cooperation along with connectivity & ~~strategi~~ security enhancement.

→ Convergence of BIMSTEC with India's of aspiration in Indian Ocean

(1) Promote regional cooperation in maritime domain → interoperability of Navies

(2) Address rising belligerence of China in Indian ocean

(3) Address collective threats →

Climate change, disasters, marine pollution.

(4) Ensure trade security through security of sea lanes of communication.

(5) Promote energy & mineral cooperation eg → off shore oil and Gas reserves in Sunda shelf (Myanmar & Thailand)

India can further its role as net security provider through regional maritime exercise with BIMSTEC countries in pursuance of India's SAGAR policy for Indian ocean.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral Doctrine provides the basis of India's Neighbourhood policy based on principle of Non reciprocity, developmental support, connectivity and cooperation.

It deals with role of India (a big power), to deal with benevolence to small neighbours.

→ Relevance in present times

(1) Peaceful resolution of Border disputes with Bangladesh in 2015. Need such an approach with Nepal (Kalapani issue).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Developmental support to neighbours eg → line of Credit to Nepal, Bangladesh, Srilanka.

(3) Support to neighbours during crisis → eg. COVID-19 support. Support to Srilanka during present economic crisis → 40,000 tonnes of Rise.

(4) MADR operations, Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) & High Impact community development (HICP) in neighbouring countries

Thus, Gujral doctrine guides the way for India to maintain peace at its periphery to promote regional stability & economic development.

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Officers of Parliament' in Indian parliamentary system refers to the office of speaker/chairman & deputy speaker/chairman along with the secretarial staff of Loksabha & Rajya Sabha.

→ Role of 'Officers of Parliament'

(1) ~~Speake~~ Presiding officer's role to maintain political neutrality.

(2) Ensure smooth functioning of House

(3) Provide administrative support to working of House, its sessions, parliamentary committees

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Provide research support & advice to Presiding officer (by secretarial staff)

(5) L.S & R.S Secretary → perform role of returning officer for elections of President, Vice president.

→ Constitutional & statutory Provision

- Art. 93, 94 → establishes office of Speaker & ~~deputity~~ deputy speaker.
- Rules of Bussiness of House → guied regarding roles & procedures of 'officers of Parliament'

Officers of Parliament, therefore ensure objectivity, neutrality & efficiency in functioning of Parliament.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 280 of Constitution forms Finance commission as a constitutional body, with primary objective to devolve financial resources between Centre & states.

→ Role of Finance Commission

- Devolve net proceeds of revenue between Centre & states
- Highlights the basis on which the resources are devolved.
- Suggest measures to multiply financial viability of centre & states.
- Presents its Report to President who lays it before Parliament.

→ 15th Finance Commission

Headed by Shri NK Singh, gave the following recommendations :

- Added population policy performance as a basis of fund devolution.
- 41% of proceeds of net taxes to be devolved to the states & rest for centre.
- Rationalization of centrally sponsored schemes
- utilization of market mechanism to generate funds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model code of conduct (MCC) is a political understanding within various political partied and ECI. It upholds a certain for ~~to~~ of conduct during election to conduct ~~maintain~~ free & fair elections. However, there is no legal backing or penalization is MCC is voilated.

→ Need to provide statutory backing to MCC

(1) Frequent violation of MCC by political parties & candidates.

(2) The electorate too doesn't view such violations negatively + result in lack of deterrance.

(3) To strengthen the control of ECI over electoral process.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) To reduce polarization, caste & religion based political mobili-zation.

However, there are certain concerns associated with legal back up to MCC

→ Concerns :-

(1) legalization and subsequent Judicial intervention → would delay the process of election.

(2) Most of the worst kinds of violation eg → call to violence or corruption → is already punishable under criminal laws.

(3) legalization would enhance the burden of ECI, due to which ECI itself has opposed legal back up to MCC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Further, MCC is code of conduct and ~~not~~ is based on convention & ethical deliberation + thus need not be ~~ex~~ enforce

Thus, rather than legal backup, ECI should enhance awareness of voters regarding MCC & create a political deterrent for voilation of MCC.

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The growth of e-commerce, ed-tech, cryptocurrency etc. are the aspects of digital revolution, that have caused disruptions in economic market.

→ Disruptions & challenges caused by Digital revolution.

(1) Monopolistic behaviour of big player like Amazon, Google etc.

(2) Lack of regulation of crypto exchanges & crypto currency

(3) Unfair practices by ecommerce player like excessive discounts eg. Amazon Big

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

billion day sale.

(4) Cartelization by selling platforms

(5) Exclusive supply agreement of e-commerce platforms with producers
→ against interest of offline retailers.

(6) Poor grievance redressal.

→ To uphold competition India as framework under competition Commission Act (CCI) 2002. But it needs reforms.

→ **Need to Revamp CCI**

(1) Outdated law → made under CCI Act 2002, doesn't incorporate new challenges posed by digitization.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Lack of capacity to monitor rising proliferation of new business under Cyber revolution.

(3) Need to uphold interests of retailers and consumers in a system which is inherently tilted towards big digital players

→ Way forward

- Consumer Centrality
- Focus on early grievance redressal
- E-commerce monitoring cell
- Uphold principles like Net neutrality, fair & equitable Internet access.

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistle-blowing refers to an act of disclosing corruption or inconformities in working of public or private organization. Currently, India lacks comprehensive Whistle blowers protection Act.

→ Need for effective whistle blowing mechanisms

(1) Rising murders & Death threats to RTI activists

(2) To ensure speedy justice delivery, as witness turn hostile due to lack of protection.

(3) To secure freedom of speech of whistle blower & uphold

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

probity in public sphere.

(4) Lack of protection to identity of whistle blower is also against Right to privacy under A. 21.

→ Ways to ensure Whistle blower protection

(1) Protection of Identity information of whistle blower.

(2) Pass a comprehensive law regarding it

(3) Provision of mechanism of effective security deployment in cases of threat to life.

(4) Integration of W.B protection mechanism under framework of transparency laws like RTI Act.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Repeal of secrecy laws eg Official Secrets Act 1923, as recommended by 2nd ARC.

The Edward Snowden incident in West had showed importance of whistle blower protection, to secure Right to life & liberty. India too must uphold such protection, balancing it with concerns of sovereignty & National security.

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperative structures refers to ~~go~~ group of people coming together to serve mutual common, economic or social purpose. eg → ~~SCDA~~ Cooperative Housing Societies, Cooperative Banks, Cooperative Industries (AMUL)

→ Resons behind Poor performance of Cooperatives

(1) Politicization of cooperatives
→ dominance of local politicians is antithetical to democratic control

(2) Lack of funds & credit for capital investment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Poor skills of members & lack of professional management.

(4) Focus on ~~sigle~~ single aspect & lack of focus on Multi ~~p~~purpose cooperatives

(5) Dual regulation in case of cooperative engaged in Banking, Housing etc.

→ Reforms undertaken by Government

(1) Passage of 97th Constitutional Amendment Act 2011 → added Part IXB and Right to form cooperatives under A.19(1)

(2) Formation of Ministry of Cooperation → for more directed focus on cooperatives.

(3) Sahkar Hitkari Yojna.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Way Forward

(1) Incentivize formation of Multipurpose cooperatives
(2) Model law for ~~Inter~~ Coope-ratives + as it is a state subject.
(3) Governance reform → regular elections, involvement of member in decision making

Since cooperatives are state subject, there is need of cooperative federalism to ensure voluntary formation, democratic control, professional management of cooperatives (A. 43B).

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Covid 19 pandemic exposed glaring gaps in India's health ~~Infrastruct~~ Care system. The National Health policy 2017, envisages, among other things, cooperation between private & public sector to fill this gap.

→ Gaps in India's Healthcare System

(1) Lack of Funds → Poor public Health expenditure (1.6% of GDP in 2019).
High Out of Pocket expenditure → 58% (NFHS-5)

(2) Poor Health Infrastructure →
lack of bed (0.5/1000 population)
lack of Oxygen cylinders.
WHO → 1/1000 popl^n

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Poor insurance coverage → 19% in urban areas & 14% in rural areas.

(4) Poor focus on Neglected tropical Disease (NTDs) eg → Kala Azar
· High TB Burden.

(5) Poor affordability of private & tertiary healthcare.

→ Private Public Partnership in Healthcare

(1) Co-development projects in Research & Development for NTD → to address fund shortage

(2) PPP in Rural Healthcare Infrastructure development → Govt. can incentivize private sector in rural areas

(3) Coupon based systems for urban poor to avail health

-care in private sector.

(4) Empanel more private hospitals and Insurers under Ayush-man bharat program.

(5) Better regulation and facilitation of private sector in Medical education → with added incentives in rural areas.

Revamping Healthcare is paramount to achive SDG 3 goals. Thus private sectors involvement is necessary rather than a choice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Education policy (NEP) 2020, brought about a transformative vision for education sector in India at all levels.

→ Vision of NEP

1. Enhance expenditure on education upto 6% by 2025.
2. All round holistic educational development (5+3+3+4 policy)
3. Focus on Vocational along with Technical education
4. Enhance Higher Education enrolment ratio upto 50% by 2050
5. Higher Education Financing Agency.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Multidisciplinary universities in Higher education.

(7) Education Governance Reforms.

However, these vision won't succeed unless they are integrated with other policies of the government.

(1) Health policy → · Learning outcomes at primary & secondary level are strongly related to Health and nutritional status of children.

(2) Industrial policy → Vocational education in NEP at school & higher education level, needs to be complemented with
· Industry linkage &
· Relevant job creation & placement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Further curriculum transformation in Higher education → needs involvement of Industry experts (for technical courses)

(4) Digital policy → NEPs focus on decentralised & updated education need to be complemented with access & affordability of Digital ~~Educati~~ Education.

(5) Public administration policy → Reforms ~~tm~~ of governance in Higher education need to follow 'minimum govt & maximum governance' approach to reduce conflicts & duplication of bodies

Thus, NEP has a broad vision, which needs brad based socio-economic cooperation from all sections.

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India Pacific Economic frame-work ~~offer~~ ~~cooperat~~ Prosperity (IPEF) is initiated as economic coopera-tion framework by U.S.A. It seeks to enhance economic synergies but, without a formal trade agreement.

→ Potential of IPEP

(1) Indo Pacific Region → includes large number of free market economies with complementa-rities between them. eg → ASEAN, Latin America, North America, India, Australia, Japan

(2) would help enhance supply

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chain resilience & reduce depen-dence on China.

(3) Extension of political engage-ment in Indo pacific eg Quad.

(4) Help countries to cooperate without boundations of formal trade agreement.

→ India's Concerns

(1) Concerns related to influx of ~~cheap~~ ~~in~~ cheap imports from ASEAN, China.

(2) Poor domestic competitiveness of manufacturing → reduces ability to benefit from ~~ta~~ IPEF

(3) Concerns regarding intention of USA as it, itself withdrew

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

from trans pacific trade (policy inconsistency)

(4) India's withdrawal from RCEP was also because of ~~to~~ these concerns of lack of benefits.

(5) Dominance of China in trade in Indo pacific Region. → thus China would be wary to any such new economic grouping.

IPEF currently lack a fixed structure. For India it is therefore necessary to improve domestic competitiveness & engage with various economies on a bilateral manner to enhance economic synergy.

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Techno-diplomacy refers to diplomacy that focuses on enhancing technological cooperation along with regulation, research, development & acquisition of new & emerging technology.

Priority areas
- Space Technology
- Emerging technology eg → AI, ML, IOT, Quantum computing
- Strategic Defence technology.
- Digital Tech. (Cyber security, Finance Technology)

→ Complexities associated with New technologies

(1) Lack of Finance & High-Cost

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

of development & acquisition of emerging technology.

(2) Regulation → Absence of regulatory framework along with standards for new & emerging technology

(3) The ethical frame-work around usage of AI, Robotic etc in war intelligence gathering etc. is still unclear.

(4) India needs multiple cooperations to develop its strength in these technologies. eg →
- Pegasus software from Israel
- Military defence tech. from Russia
- Naval tech. from France.

(5) Further, not all countries are willing to share strategic

technologies. eg → AIP (Air Independent propulsion) for Naval submarine

→ **India's Initiatives**

1. New & Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST) division under MEA. → for Techno diplomacy

2. Co-development of defence technology eg → Brahmos missile with Russia.

3. Joining global efforts under EU, IMF etc to set framework for regulation & taxation eg Cryptocurrency.

Thus India need to itself invest in R&D in frontier technology, along with securing interest of developing countries eg localization of digital data.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0962608

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
28/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Gorakhpur Academy of Computers.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy is the policy of government with respect to expenditure, revenue and borrowings of government.

→ Role of Fiscal policy (FP) in reducing Income Inequality

(1) Enhanced expenditure on social sector → eg. Health & Education → Improve capability of poor population

(2) Redistributive Justice → through progressive taxation policy & subsidies for poor.

(3) Focus on welfare expenditure for marginalised sections like women, Dalits, minorities, old aged, sick etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Income support measures → eg MSP, Universal basic Income, Input subsidies in farm sector.

(5) Macroeconomic stability → to prevent shocks in economy which affect the poor population most.

(6) Promote Inclusive development

Thus role of a government is to use its fiscal policy initiatives to act as a equilizing & stabilizing force and promot Growt of all as per Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas.

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitization of land records refers to use of digital technology to create digital, verifiable & accessible land records. This is particularly important in rural areas, where land records are inconclusive.

→ Benefits of Land Record digitization...

① Ensuring land reform

- Bring clarity in land title
- Ensure conclusive land records that can be verifies
- Promotes land leasing & rental markets
- Enable better consolidation of land parcels

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Prevent land grabbing in rural areas

→ lessen Judiciary burdens

- lessen conflicts related to land titles
- Promote better evidence/data based adjudication in courts.

→ speedy Justice.

→ **Measures taken**

→ DILRMP → Digitization of land records & Modernization Program

→ State government initiatives eg. BHOOMI → by Karnataka
- LOK Vani → U.P

This digitization drive would further help in other subsidiary services like delivery of schemes like soil Health Card & promote Insurance coverage

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The situation of state finances in India is characterized by high debt burden, low revenue generation & inefficient subsidies, that has led some state at verge of Bankruptcy.

→ Non Merit subsidies in states

- Loan waives → as part of electoral promises eg U.P, Chattisgarh.
- Non targeted subsidies → eg Free units of water & free units of electricity in delhi, to all
- Erstwhile LPG subsidy to all
- State Administere Prices → for sugarcane → even in semi arid states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ **Impact of non merit Subsidy**

(1) Reduce state capacity to spend on development & social sector.

(2) Moral Harad → to not repay loans due to regular loan waivers

(3) Excessive fiscal deficit.

→ **Rationalization of subsidy**

(1) Proper targeting for subsidies

(2) Focus on basic essentials for subsity.

(3) subsidy of capacity enhancement → to improve productivity → rather than consumption subsidies

Sat State need to establish Public debt management cell to better manage finances.

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro irrigation refers to irrigation techniques that use less water resources & at the same time improve efficiency of water utilization.
eg → Drip Irrigation & Sprinkler Irrigation.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) has micro-irrigation as one of its component.

→ Transformative potential of micro irrigation

(1) Improve water use Efficiency (WUE) → almost 99%.
(2) Better targeting of crops → Improves productivity.
(3) Low burden on ground water exploitation → Sustainable agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Promote irrigation in semi-arid and arid areas too → expand agriculture.

→ Challenges associated with Micro irrigation

(1) High one time capital Investment.

(2) Need more knowledge & skills to better use micro irrigation.

(3) Not suitable to all crops & cropping types eg. Rice & mixed farming.

Thus, Ministry of agriculture must invest in research and innovation to make micro-irrigation more suited to needs & condition of Indian farmers.

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pacific small Island Developing states (PSIDS) refer to ~~goo~~ group of islands in pacific → Micronesia, Macronesia, Polynesia. These island are dealing with threat of rising sea level due to climate change.

→ ~~How India~~

→ Impact of Climate Change on PSIDS
- → Rise of MSL
- → Deterioration of Coral → marine warming
- → ~~Treat~~ Threat of people becoming Climatic refugees.
- → Tropical diseases & pests → Rise in frequency.
- → Cyclonic storms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ How India can help PSIDS?

(1) ~~Bo~~ use its coral management knowledge to help PSIDS eg → Artificial Coral Planting

(2) Coastline management → Natural barrier → Mangroves, Littoral habitat

(3) Disaster management → of coastal cyclone → share knowledge & capacity.

(4) Bring up issues of Island states in multilateral forums eg UN → to address threat of climatic refugees.

Further India can also gain positively with this interaction with PSIDS in terms of ~~disast~~ knowledge, goodwill & capacity enhancement.

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Ministry of Panchayati Raj came up with DMP, which seeks to change the paradigm of Disaster management in the country through decentralization & grass roots mobilization.

→ Rationale of DMP - MoPR

(1) Enhance awareness of Disaster management at local level

(2) Curate DMP as per needs of local area, rather than one size fits all.

(3) Integrate local traditional knowledge in DMP.

(4) Generate more belongingness to DM process through

participatory approach.

→ Key Component of DMP

(1) Vulnerability & Hazard Assessment
(2) Local volunteers & local resour-rse assess. ment.
(3) Cyclic approach to DMP → preven-tion, preparedness, mitigation, Relief, ~~rescue~~ rescue & rehabi-litation.
(4) Traditional DM knowledge of communities.
(5) Disaster Risk Reduction.

Thus DMP by MoPR is a step in right direction which rightly believes in capacity of people to deal with disasters, to supplement efforts of DM Agencies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging and Disruptive Technologies (EDT) are those technologies, which have recently develope or in process of development, which huge potential to economic, social & technological framework of the world.

eg → · Quantum Computing
· AI & ML
· Bitcoin a Blockchain technology
· Hypersonic technology.

→ Internal security Implication of EDT

→ By state actors

(1) Illegal surveillance eg. Pegasus software by ISO group of Israel.

(2) Defence implication of Hyper-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

-sonic technology, Quantum communication etc.

(3) Robotics → usage in future warfare

(4) UAVs → for surveillance & offen-sive operations

→ By non-state actors

(1) Blockchain Technology → use of crypto, NFT → money launder-ing

(2) Cyber attacks on critical Infrastructure

(3) Use of AI & ML → to infringe privacy, promote online radi-calization

(4) Use of Drones → by terrorists eg Houthi Rebels attacked Saudi's Aramco oil field.

Thus countries need to regulate transfer of these technologies along with develop-ment of counter technologies.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per SIPRI, India is the largest defense importer & has high defecit in defence trade, due to simultaneous low defense exports.

→ Impediments faced by Defence exports

(1) Overhang of NAM policy → that has prevented defence allian-ces.

(2) low level of Defence R&D & ~~int~~ indigenous technology development.

(3) Co-developed projects like Brahmos require permission of partner country for exports

(4) Failure of military diplomacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

to adequately market, Indian defence exports. eg- Agni missiles, Brahmos, Tejas LCA.

→ Steps taken

(1) Focus on defence Indigenization
(2) Defence export facilitation to like minded friendly countries like Vietnam, Armenia.
(3) Co-development projects with US, Russia and France.
(4) Defence Procurement Policy 2.0.
(5) Defence Expo.

These efforts have borne results as very recently the External Affairs minister finalized a deal for export of Tejas LCA to Argentina.

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris refers to junk material in lower Earth orbit (LEO), which includes parts of launch vehicles, inoperative satellites, parts of destroyed satellites etc.

→ Multiple issues associated

(1) Threat to space sattalites launched from earth

(2) May lead to chain reaction of satellite debris hitting each other & other satellites

(3) Communication barrier to space observatories & International space station.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Initiative taken

- Clean SPACE Debris program by ESA
- Japan's ~~JAXA~~ JAXA has also initiated program to clean space debris.

space is a common good and ~~to~~ must be kept safe from collective threats like space debris. This require International collaborative efforts among space faring nations.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open network digital commerce (ONDC) is expected to by a unified platform on lines of UPI, where buyers & suppliers can see products of multiple ecomm-merce platforms on a single platform

→ Benefits of ONDC

(1) Consumer facilitation → Enable comparison of prices at multiple ecommerce companies.

(2) Promote ease for supplier

(3) Interoperability would enhance transactions and

economic mobilization.

(4) Unified grievance redressal mechanism.

(5) Promote better regulation & curbing of anti competitive practices.

India seeks to replicate success of UPI in ecommerce, but, it must ensure on ~~bar~~ boarding of major e-commerce player to promote synergy in ONDC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WTO seeks to regulate government subsidies for fisheries sector to regulate IUU (Illegal, unregulated & unauthorised) fishishing. Recently, a WTO agreement put 5 years moratorium on IUU fishing after which these subsidies will be regulated.

→ Need to curb IUU fishing subsidies

(1) These distort trade in open market

(2) Lead to overfishing, thus overexploitation of resources.

(3) Bottom trawling → disturbance to marine ecology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ **Concerns raised by India**

(1) Livelihood concerns → of most fishers who are poor & depend upon these ~~subsistance~~ subsidies for livelihood.

(2) Differentiated Responsibilities → as most of the developed countries are responsible for over-fishing & disturbing marine ecology.

(3) ~~Ind~~ Developing countries economy depend upon these subsidies which help promote blue economy.

→ **Way Forward**

- The restrictions on subsidies must be beyond EEZ where most large scale exploitative

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

fishing happens.

(2) Adherance to principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)

(3) Indefinite extention of mora-torium for developing & least developed countries.

For sustainable fishing both ecological & economic concerns need to be balanced with each other.

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model where public sector provides 40% of cost of project at the starting while rest is provided in installments as per performance.

→ Advantages of HAM

(1) Funding → Assured funds to private sector, to complete the project.

(2) Performance based payment enhances quality of works.

(3) Promote better monitoring of project

(4) Ensures cooperative framework

between public & private sector.

(5) Incentive for private sector to save costs and complete work in time.

→ Issues associated with HAM

(1) Lack of funds with Public sector → India needs more than Rs 100 crore investments by 2025 → Govt. funding alone would not address this funding gap.

(2) Lack of ownership of project by private sector → reduces efficiency of cost collection and quality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) General lack of ~~involve~~ attractiveness of private sector to PPP projects due to lack of policy consistency.

(4) Poor advertising of benefits of model to road construction companies.

Thus, Ministry of Road transport & Highway should use diversified models like BOT, BOOT, EPC etc for various road construction projects, as per needs & revenue returns to generate private sector involvement.

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

MSP is procurement price support to farmers by the Central government. If market prices are below MSP, farmer is entitled to sell to procurement agencies at MSP. ~~Have~~ This has been done to prevent distressed sale, but, MSP regime has led to various inconsistencies.

→ Economic issues related to MSP

(1) WTO non-compliant (beyond 10% of total production - deminimus level) as it distorts market.

(2) Regional disparity in MSP procurement creating income & wealth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

inequality. eg → Much of MSP procurement happens from Punjab and Haryana & very less from Eastern UP & Bihar.

(3) Creates dependency among farmers → reduced investments in innovation & productivity enhancement.

(4) Create bias towards few crop eg Wheat & Rice → negatively affect nutritional level → poor Health & Human capital deterioration

→ **Ecological Issues in MSP regime**

(1) MSP → leads to growth of water guzzeling crops (wheat & rice) in semi arid areas → deterioration of Ground water level.

(2) Promotes monocropping → deteriora-

-tes soil quality in long term.

(3) Salination & alkalination due to water guzzling crops

→ **Alternatives to MSP**

(1) Diversification of procurement of multiple crops including nutricereal.

(2) Focus on capital investment in infrastructure machinery & inputs → to enhance productivity.

(3) Farmer awareness & knowledge linkage with researchers & academics.

(4) Involvement of Private sector → Cooperative farming, warehousing & Infrastructure development.

Thus farming need to maintain balance between remuneration and ecological sustainability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

FCI godowns in India currently have an excess of wheat & rice buffer stock, much beyond the required buffer limit. While, this is good for country's food security, but excess foodgrains create challenges of its own.

→ Reasons for excess food grain
- → Assured procurement under MSP
- → Good agricultural seasons for wheat in past few year (Productivity Enhanced)
- → Inability to export stockpile of grains → due to WTO non compliance
- → Poor Procurement & allocation management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ **Impact of excess foodgrains**

1. Wastage & spoilage in FCI godowns
2. Inefficient allocation of food resources to the needy.
3. Limits the future capacity of FCI godowns to store more procured grains.

→ **Need of a better buffer stock policy**

1. Integrated management of Procurement and allocation under PDS.
2. Decentralization of procurement by state government and its agencies.
3. Use of technology like management Information System (MIS).

for better allocation of food grains.

(4) Allowing alternative usage of excess food grains → for biofuel production, alcohol production.

Thus, government has initiate the scheme Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS) to bring about efficiency in food grain procurement & allocation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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90% of India's trade by volume and 70% by value happens through maritime route. Depite this, India has only 12 major ports and none of the capacity is comparable to high capacity mega ports of China, U.S, Japan.

→ Challenges Faced by Ports in India

(1) High turnar-ound time due to delays in compliance & documentation.

Major Ports in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) low draught depth → reduces the capacity to dock big container vessels

(3) Poor governance by Port authorities → High Bureaucratization, Red tapism, inefficiencies.

All these ~~is~~ issues have transfered much of the traffic to transit ports of Srilanka and Singapore.

→ **Remedial Measures**

(1) Capacity enhancement → through dredging & enhancing draught depths → to host bigger vessels

(2) Simplify compliance procedure and establish single window to reduce turnaround time.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Reforms in port governance and provide more autonomy in governance.

(4) Standardization of equipments like containers, transport vehicles as per International standard

(5) Enhance marine aids to Navigation.

Accordingly government has taken various steps Major Port Authorities Act, Marine aids to Navigation Act, establishment of new major ports like Vadhwan port.

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon Inequality refers to inequality in ~~co~~ terms of amount of Carbon emmission/ footprint per capita. Carbon Inequality, depends upon affluence, technological advance-ments and levels of income inequality.

→ Income & wealth inequality → affecting carbon inequality

(1) USA is largest carbon ~~e~~ emitter despite its population being one-fourth of India.

(2) Within India too → Rural areas are less carbon intensive than urban areas due to greater energy demand for latter.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ **Significance of addressing carbon inequality**

(1) To reduce unequal access to energy resources.

(2) To prevent ~~ief~~ inefficient usage of energy by affluent population.

(3) To reduce ecological impact of Carbon emission → global warming.

(4) To achive sustainable development → balance economic, ecological & social dimensions of development.

→ **Ways to achive Carbon Inequality**

(1) Promote access & affordability of energy & fuel in rural areas & for poor population
eg → Ujjwala scheme, Saubhagya

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

scheme.

(2) ~~To~~ Impose carbon tax + for inefficient usage of energy resource.

(3) Promote resource efficiency
→ Energy Building Codes, LED lighting.

(4) Use of technology & innovation
→ to develop low cost renewa-ble & clean energy resource.

(5) Incentivise rich to use clean energy eg Electric Vehicles.

The creating equality in terms of carbon usage is to ensure that limited energy & fuel resources aren't simply consumed by rich few, & that too at detriment of nature.

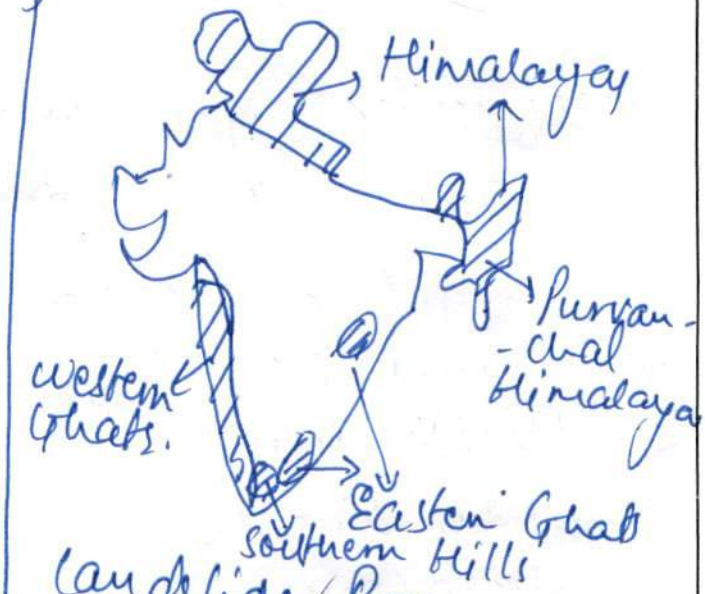
17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Landslides are sudden slip of large chunks of land over a slope, under influence of gravity. These are ecological hazards that can cause disaster mostly in Mountaneous & Hilly regions of the country.

→ Causes of Landslides

→ Natural
- Heavy rain-fall
- Steep slopes
- Rugged terrain



Landslide Prone region

→ Anthropogenic Causes
- Deforestation
- Unabate construction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Of late there has bee increasing trend in landslide. Recently, there were landslides in Chamoli region of Uttarakh-and & Western Ghats of Maharastra.

→ How development paradigm has led to frequent landslides?

(1) Large dams & reservoirs in Hilly areas → that lead to landslides and GLOFs.

(2) Poor structural study of the region before construction activities

(3) Lack of long term perspective in Infrastructure development. eg → Recently, a railway construction party in NE came under impact of sudden land-slide → due to construction

in a vulnerable region.

(4) Poor EIA assessment & lack of efficient public consultation.

→ **Measures needed**

(1) Better structural studies

(2) Adopt Disaster Resilient Infra-structure framework.

(3) Proper Hazard zonation of landslide prone area → regulate construction activities.

(4) Landslide Early warning systems

(5) Involvement of local people & their traditional knowledge in developmental paradigm.

Thus, there is need to adhere to principles of Sendai framework on Disaster Risk Reduction in development planning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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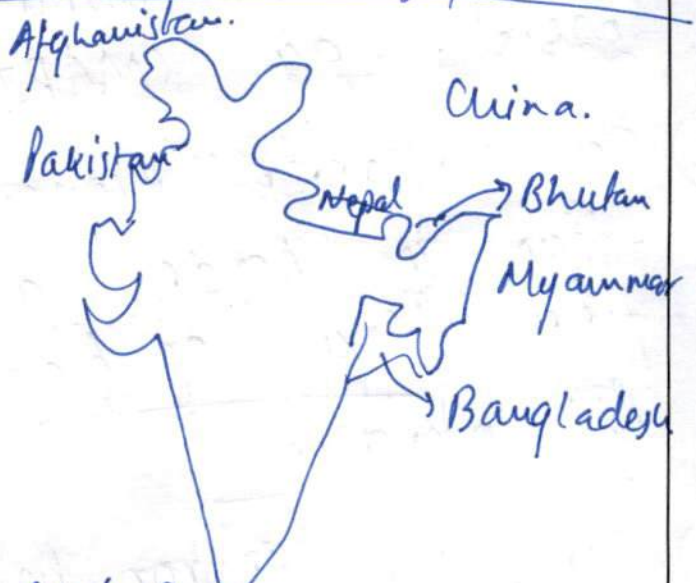
India shares its land borders with 7 countries, which opens up multiple opportunities for interaction, at the same ~~the~~ time enhances challenges related to Border security.

→ Challenges at Indias Border's



India's Borders with Countries

- Pakistan → Infiltration, Drug Trafficking.
- Bangladesh → Cattle & Human trafficking, trade facilitation.
- Nepal → Counterfiet currency, facilitate P2P movement.
- China → Unclear border demarcation.

Myanmar → drug trafficing, trade & P2P facilitation, cross border movement of militant outfits.

→ Need of Smart Border management

(1) To promote technology & resource efficiency in Border management. eg- SMART fencing

(2) To enhance economic mobilization in border areas through free flow of trade and P2P interation

(3) To curb terror infiltration without losses of lives of security forces.

(4) To curb anti social activities Drug trafficking, human & cattle trafficing → by blocking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

channels or routes of illegal inflow.

→ India's Initiatives

1. Smart border fencing
2. Usage of military satellites of INSAT7 series to monitor border regions.
3. usage of sensors, mines etc at sensitive borders eg LOC with Pakistan.
4. Establishment of Integrated Check points (ICP) at borders with Bangladesh, Nepal & Myanmar → to facilitate trade, & truck movement.

Further, India needs to collaborate with countries like Israel which have expertise over smart technology driven border management.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering refers to ~~con~~ process of concealment of illegal source of money and its reinjection in economy as white or clean money. Globalization, with enhanced economic integration of world has made money laundering more difficult to trace.

→ Linkages between Globalization and Money laundering (ML)

(1) Transnational Criminal organization → enable better concealment of money's illegal source from National authorities.

(2) Certain low income island countries → with favourable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

investment policies → have become destination of laundered money around the world eg → Cyprus.

(3) Utilization of laundered money in financing cross country terror organization eg → ISIS, Al-Qaeda

(4) Use of technology → Dark web, Crypto-currency.

(5) Enhancement of Global efforts to counter money laundering, as drain on national resources.

→ **National efforts to combat ML**

(1) Prevention of Corruption Act → to counter Money laundering

(2) Institutions → CBI, NCB, ED → engaged in ML prevention

(3) ED → cooperates with International & cross country law enforcement agencies.

to address ML.

→ **International Measures**

(1) Interpol → International body to promote cooperation of law enforcement agencies

(2) OECD & G20 → to promote stability in International financial systems & seek to create framework to address ML.

These efforts need to be supplemented with creation of common regulatory frame-work for new age technology eg Crypto currency, Dark web, NFT etc to counter new age Money laundering.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Artemis Accords are cooperative framework for explor-ation of outer space, intitia-ted by NASA of USA. It includes space agencies of other countries too, like, UK, Australia, New zealand, France, etc. However, it doesn't involve major stakeholders like → ESA, China, Russia & India.

→ India's traditional stand on outer space

① India's space plance have been guided by principles of cost efficiency and utility in socio economic development.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Thus, India has focused less on outer space → due to lack of priority & capacity.

(3) Further, low budget of ISRO & less returns of outer space exploration → make them politically non-conducive.

→ **Need to change India's outer space outlook**

(1) Enhance capacity of ISRO → with successful demonstration of Chandrayaan & ~~Mor~~ MOM → needs acknowledgement of outer space capacity too.

(2) To further scientific knowhow and generate inspiration in youth through outer space missions.

(3) Lack of Involvement in outer space → means giving up regulatory & scientific space

to India's Competitors like China.

→ Way Forward

(1) Engage in framing outer space regulatory framework

(2) Come up with outer space policy with clear objectives & role → with need to balance economic & scientific priorities.

(3) Enable private sector involvement in launching & satellite building activities → with ISRO focus on interplanetary & overspace missions.

Thus, changing times and capacities need changed outlook to acknowledge the change, & generate new momentum in space activities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 962608

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26/8/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre
Gorakhpur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

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1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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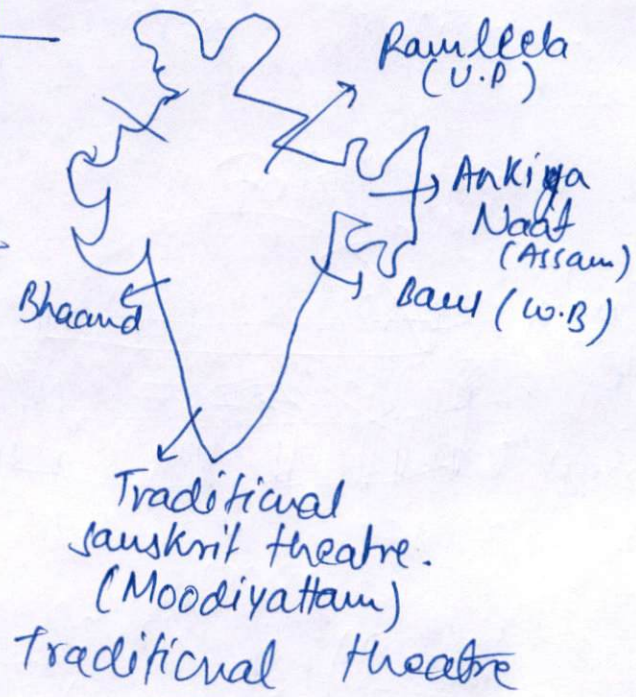
The traditional theatre in India was inspired from principles mentioned in Bharat Muni's Natya Shastra and Greek theatre & drama.

→ Manifestation of ideals of society



(1) Use of traditional mythological stories in theatre
eg. Ramayana

(2) Use of emotional expression, through combination of Music, dance and drama
eg. Moodiyatam in Kerela

(3) Part of Bhakti movement, connecting people with love and devotion of God.
eg. Ankia Naat, based on bhaona

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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compositions by Srimanta Sankara-deva, a vaishnava proponent in Assam.

→ Individual role in community

① Use of drama to give lessons on ethics, morality and individual duty.
eg. Ramleela.

② Enactment of local stories, by nomads. Their drama included various life lessons
eg. Baul in W.B.

③ Theatre → seen as enjoyment of leisure and a form of entertainment, which are inherent part of individual's life.

Thus, these traditional theatres, need to be preserved through academic integration in curriculum on Drama.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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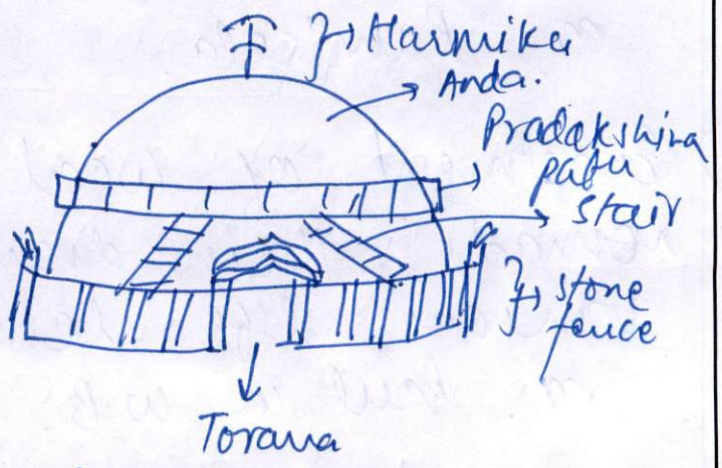
The Sanchi stupa in M.P was built in post-Ashokan phase of Mauryan period, and reflects rich achitectural and sculptural heritage of Indian artisian.

→ Historical Importence

(1) Help in reconstruction of post Ashokan phase in Maurya dynasty



Sanchi stupa

(2) Study of Buddhist motifs and symbols depicted in the decorations of stupa.

(3) Significance of Sanchi → for political and religious importance during period

(4) Use of brunt bricks to design the stupa.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Architectural Importance

① largest stupa, among Buddhist stupas in India

② Elaborate decorations through sculptures from life and lessons of Buddha.
eg. Jataka tales

③ New features like stone fencing around stupa and Torana, which was entry point of stupa.

④ Use of stairways to ~~or~~ reach the circumambulatory passage, thus transition from more simple stupas to more elaborate design.

However, after the end of Mauryas, the stupa art declined and reached its nadir during Gupta age.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh was the most significant proponent of Revolutionary struggle during Indias freedom movement. He made a real break ~~tro~~ through in terms of :-

(I) → Revolutionary ideology

(1) Integrated socialist ideals as a part of revolutionary struggle.
eg. ~~HRA~~ HRA → transition to HSRA in 1928 i.e Hindustan Socialist Revolutionary Army.

(2) Identified the need of mass based revolutionary action rather than individual Heroic action

(II) → (3) Goals of Revolution

(1) End the exploitation of man by man, irrespective whether

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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it was white or black.

(2) Establish independent India based on socialistic ideals, inspired from marx and lenin.

(III) Forms of Revolutionary struggle

(1) Propoganda by deed
eg. Throwing bomb in central legislative Assembly.

(2) Terrorise british psyche
eg. murder of saunders.

(3) communicate revolutionary ideas and logic to mainstream nationalists who critisise
eg. Philosophy of Bomb.

Further, in later part of his life Bhagat singh moved from revolutionary terrorism toward significance of mass based action to gain freedom.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Meiji restoration, is name given to phenomenon of reform of Japanese polity wherein, the King assumed a more centralised role, to address challenges faced by Japan.

→ Factors that led to meji Restoration

① US Naval fleet → knocked at door of Japan, which was taken by ~~set~~ surprise.
Japanese realise their military backwardness.

② Rise of local power centres that led to weakning of Japanese Kingdom

③ Samurai based military structures that facilitated Meji Restoration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Significance for Japan

① Infusion of Modern Education based in English language

② Fast rise as and Industrialised nation, with powerful military.

③ Centralisation of Japanese polity enabled channelisation of limited resources for Japan

It eventualy led to strengthening of Japan, such that, it defeated Russia in 1905, announcing its arrival as a power to contend with.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वासं, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India as a nation, it is argued, has its root even before the formal independence in 1947.

→ Basis of India as a Nation

① Geographical Basis → Northern mountain wall and the Indian ocean bounding geographical limits → led to similarity of cultural diffusion & exchange within Indian subcontinent

② Collective freedom struggle of India from British Colonialism

③ Plurality and the concept of unity in diversity of various Races, language, cultures etc.

④ Secularism → equal respect & freedom to all religion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Caste system as basis of social structure in India.

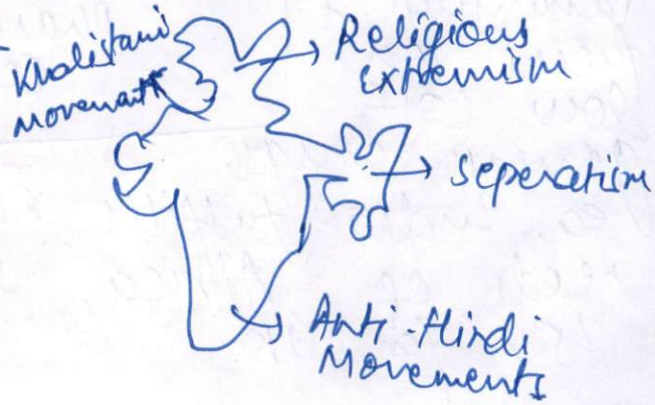
→ **Threats to concept of Nationhood**

(1) Rising religious polarisation → threatening pluralism & unity in diversity

(2) Regional consciousness → based in language politics.

(3) Regional disparity → leading to sessationaist tendency eg. North Eastern states

(4) External Threats from China & Pakistan.



Thus, there is need to address above concerns, with balance and inclusive development policy for al based in Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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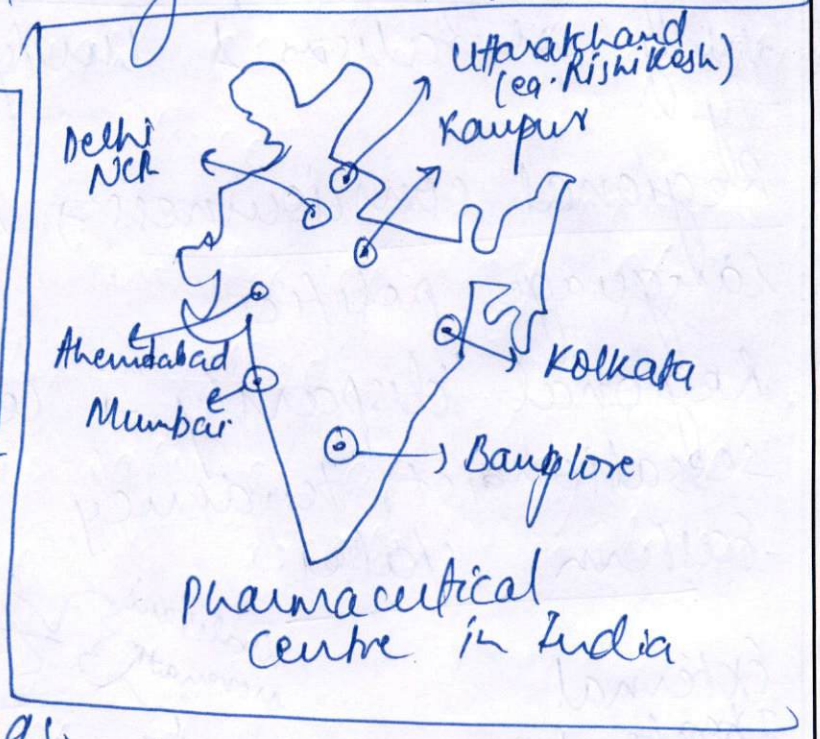
India is 3rd largest Pharma producer by volume and 14th largest by value.

→ Factors behind the Growth of Pharma Industry



Pharmaceutical Centre in India

① Comparitive advantage & focus on low cost generic drugs.
eg. India fulfills 80% generic drug needs of Africa, 50% for USA & 45% for UK.

② Research and innovation driven by leading firms in this sector eg. Cipla, Dr Reddys etc.

③ Agglomeration growth in already existing industrial areas like

Kanpur, ~~Bang~~ Kolkata.

(4) Large urban markets for pharma sector eg. Mumbai, Banglore etc.

(5) 100% FDI in pharma sector.

→ **Significance of pharma sector**

(1) Forex earnings through export.

(2) Provision of low cost drugs, particularly generic drugs for large Indian population

(3) Promote indigenous development of drugs and vaccines eg. ~~Covax~~ Serum Institute of India → Covisheild

(4) Value addition to Raw materials like API → generate resources for domestic company & government.

Thus Pharma sector in India is a sunrise sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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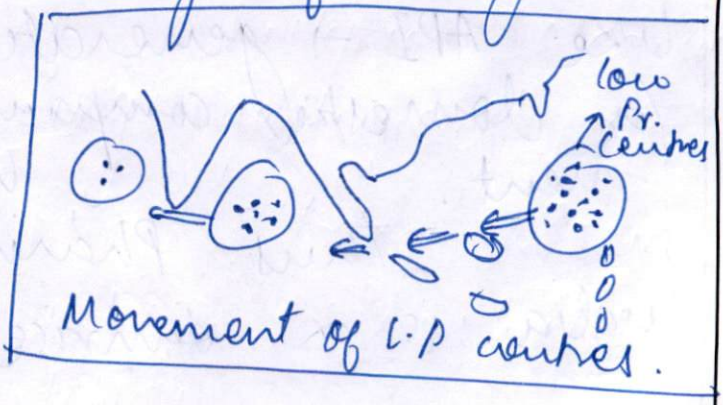
Tropical cyclones are low pressure circulations in subtropical oceans, formed beyond equator due to high oceanic temperature and coriolis force

→ Reasons of Severity of Bay of Bengal (BoB) cyclone.

① Higher temperature of Bay of Bengal due to greater continentality.

② Movement of trade winds which bring low pressure depression from S.E Asia toward Bay of Bengal.

③ More certain landfall in Eastern coast due to Easterly winds.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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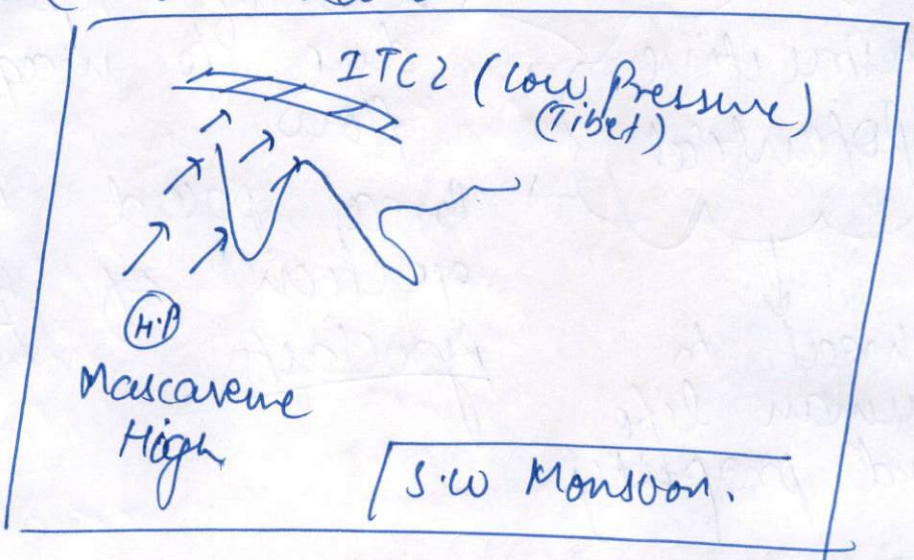
→ Decrease in frequency of cyclone in S.W Monsoons

① S.W Monsoons → lead to reversal of wind and pressure condition
↓
H. Pressure on ~~Ocea~~ Oceans & low pressure on land.



② This condition prevents low pressure generation ~~of~~ on ocean & thus absence of cyclonic circulation.

Cyclones are hazards which can be addressed by effective use of mangroves as barries to protect coasts.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanos are mounts developed due to ejection of hot molten magma from earth's interiors.

Destructive potential
- → loss of crops fields due to magma flow
- → Threat posed by ejection of gases & pyroclasts
- → threat to human life and property.

→ Significance for Human life

① current atmosphere → is result of sequence of a historic volcanic eruptions during geological past

② volcanic eruptions, bring lava to surface which enriches surface fertility.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg. → fertility of Black soil rich regions in · Deccan
· Yunan plateau
formed ↓ by magma ejection.

(3). Volcanos enable cooling within earth surface and release of radioactive heat.
↓
Thus sustains internal process-sess within earth → leading to endogenic forces

(4) Volcanos → give rise to unique biodiversity.

(5) Plutonic deposits → mineral rich including igneous and metamorphic rock → thus metallic minerals.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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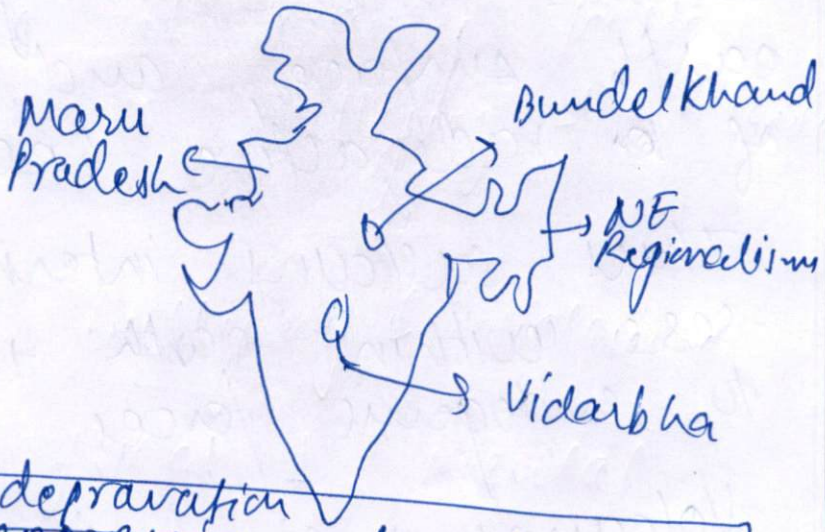
Relative depravation in India has led to Regional calls for seperate state and even secessionist tendencies.



→ Relative depravation ~~deepression~~ & reigionalism

(1) Depravation → leads to lack of resources → poor standards of living & social development.
This leads to call for statehood.
eg. Bundelkhand → Creation is seen as addressing woes of people.

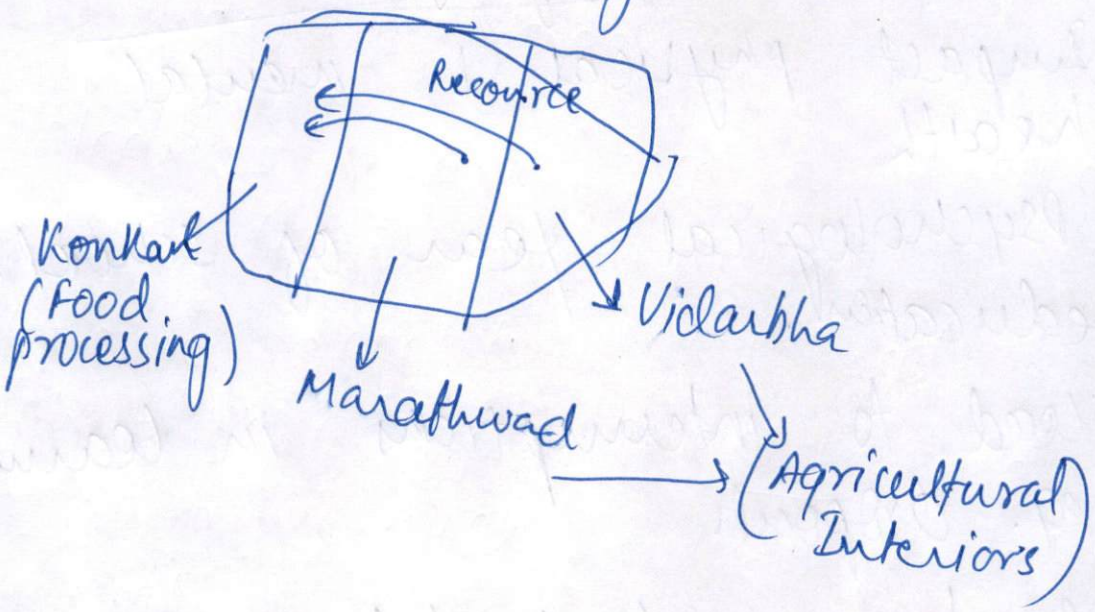
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Often depravation is due to unique factor of the region, which can be developed well by seperate regional autonomy.

eg. Madhya Pradesh → unique limiting factor scarcity of water

Bundelkhand → deep ravines.

(3) Transfer of resources to developed region → seen negatively by resource rich Regions



10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has achived near ~~centr~~ cent percent school enrol-ment, but, still is affected by high dropout rates.

One of many factors for dropout is bullying & violence in school.

→ Impact of Bullying & violence

(1) Impact physical & mental health

(2) Psychological fear of school & education.

(3) lead to interruptions in learning eg. dropouts

(4) Reinforce violent behaviours in adult-hood.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Need to address violence

① to reduce drop out
② Inclusive learning
③ Proper nutritional & educational needs fulfillment.

→ Ways

① Focus on moral education
② Ban on corporal punishment
③ Student welfare cell.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian capitalist class ~~dealt~~ dealt with the dilemma of supporting an independent national movement, that would help it grow, and, the need to secure their capital from sporadic & violent movement.

→ Varying positions of Indian capitalist class

(1) It remained largely pro-British before the swadeshi movement phase.

(2) Swadeshi Movement

↳ Formation of National enterprises by Acharchy P.C Ray in Bengal

· Vo Chidambaram Pillai in Madras

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

· However, most bussiness class remained aloof.

(3) Non cooperation movement

↳ Gandhi ji → recieved support of some Indian capitalists like Ambalal Sarabhai, GD Birla.

↳ Bussiness class → suffered brunt of skewed tarrif policy of British against Indian finished products.

↳ Thus, support to National struggle ~~by~~ but, a peaceful one

(4) Socialist & Revolutionary Phase

↳ Capitalist associations like FICCI strongly opposed Revolutionary and socialist movement.

↳ It opposed socialist tendencies within congress, driven by JLNehru and SC Bose.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Post Quit India Movement

↳ Bombay plan 1944 by significant capitalists, evisage a free sovreign government initiating industrial development based on mixed economy model.

→ Analysis

Capitalist class

Against
↓
Violent & Communist movement
↓
- to prevent loss of business interest
- Restrict labour mobilization

Pro
↓
- Nationalist government
- Not against mixed economic development.
- support to Gandhian movement.

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The first press in India was established by the british living in India, with an objective to secure their own financial Interests in India. However, soon Indians catched up, to use press in National struggle.

→ Evolution of press in India

(1) First Newspaper by → James Hickey.

(2) Pre INC period

↳ By 1835 → 169 newspapers published in India both in English and vernacular

eg. · Mirat ul Akhar
· Amrit Bazar Patrika.

(3) Gandhian and Post INC phase

↳ Rise in use of press for nationalistic sentiments

↳ eg. Voice of India by Dada

Bhai Paroj.
· India opinion → Gandhi
· Tilak's Maratha and Kesari
etc.

→ Instrumental impact of press

(1) Challenge the repressive tendencies of British
eg. overnight Amrit Bazar patrika transitioned from vernacular to English, to evade Vernacular Press Act.

(2) Role in generating nationalistic and anti British sentiments
eg. Kesari & Maratha of Tilak

(3) Role in socio religious reforms
eg. Mirat ul Akbar by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(4) Anti untouchability
eg. Harijan weekly by Gandhiji

(5) Communicate Indian opinion to Brities
eg. Voice of India by Dada Bhai.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Repressive policies

1. ~~Vern~~ Press registration requirement which was overturned only by Metcalf Act 1835.
2. Vernacular press Act 1878
3. Criminal law (Amendment) act 1910 → to curb press
4. Press Act 1908
5. Defence of India Act 1915.

These experiences made Indians realise significance of freedom of speech which was made a seperate right under Fundamental Rights of part III of constitution.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are regions which have higher evapotranspirational loss than precipitational gain, resulting in long term water deficit conditions, that impact their biotic carrying capacity.

→ Factors leading to various types of Deserts

① High pressure location → leads to subsiding air and absence of clouds thus precipitation.
eg. Sub tropical deserts → Sahara Desert.
· Polar H.P locn → Polar deserts

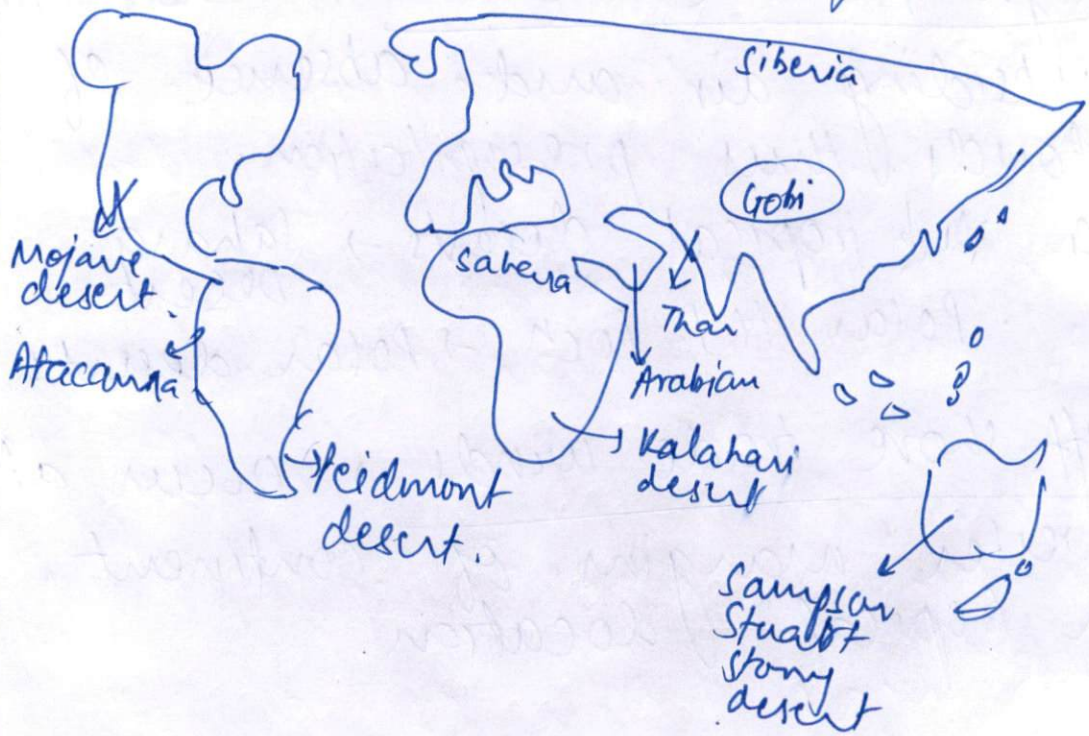
② Off shore trade winds → occur at wester margins of continent in tropical location.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Presence of cold currents → leading to lack of moisture in adjoining on shore winds.
eg → Atacama desert along the Peru current.

(4) Continent interior location → leading to winds with poor moisture
eg. Gobi desert.

(5) Leeward location
eg → Peidmond Desert, Argentina



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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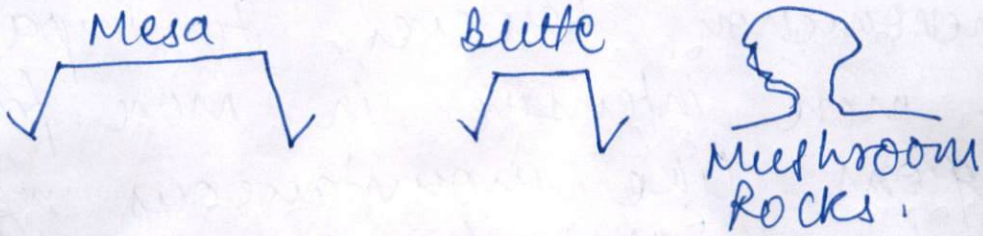
→ **Major landforms in desert**

→ Erosional features



→ Temporary river channels eg. Dhara & Dhanyo in Thar desert.

→ Playa lakes

→ Pediplains → erosional levelled surface.

→ Depositional features

→ Sand Dunes → small mounts of sands deposited by wind, called Barchans, Seifs etc.

→ Oasis → water rich ~~so~~ green zones in vast seas of infertile hot deserts.

These landforms are mainly shaped by wind and fluvial ~~erosion~~ agents.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Climate change is a universal phenomenon, however its impact is more intensive in more fragile regions like mountaneous regions. It has further been accentuated by human interventions in mountains.

→ Vulnerability of mountains..

(I) ..To climate change

(1) Melting of high altitudnal ice
↳ Resulting in floods in downstream regions
eg. GLOFs experienced durin Uttarakhand floods of 2013

(2) Precipitational changes
↳ Extreme event like cloud burst
↳ Heavy monsoonal rainfall
⇓
eg. Recent floods in Himachal pradesh.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) High temperatures due to Global warming → Heat waves in Srinagar.

→ Other anthropogenic intervention

(1) Deforestation → due to agri-expansion and urbanization.
⇓
leading to decline in slope stability thus landslide
eg. Frequent landslides in western ghats.

(2) Overpopulation and Anthropogenic loading
⇓
land subsidence eg. in Joshimath

(3) Construction of Dam
↓
Breaching of Dams due to increase precipitation & ice melt
↓
Floods occurance eg. floods in chamoli district UK in 2021

(4) Mining in Mountains, Infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

construction etc → lead to collapse of slopes eg. in Meghalaya and Manipur

→ Initiatives taken

(1) National Mission for Sustainable Himalayan ecosystem.

(2) Mandatory EIA before any infra-structural project.

(3) Transition from major to minor Hydro projects i.e Run off the river dams in mountains

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a minor mineral and is managed by state under specific state laws for mining of sand.

→ Reasons for unsustainable sand resource management

(1) Prevalence of high illegal mining of sand from flood plains of River and coastal areas.

(2) Poor enforcement of sand mining regulation laws by states

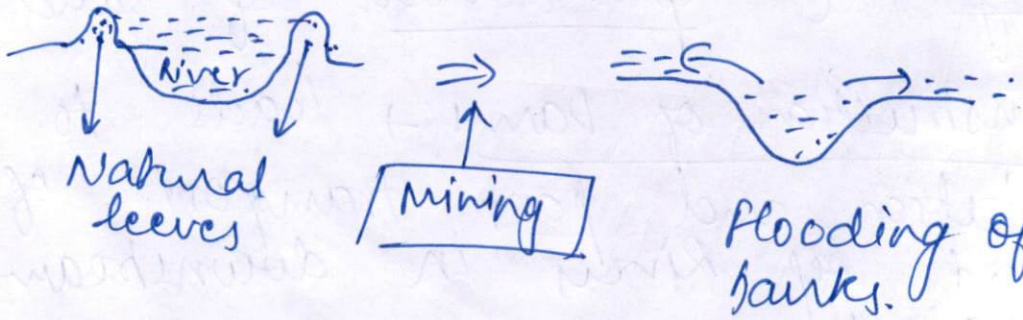
(3) Continuance of mining even in heavy monsoonal period, preventing the replenishment of sand.

(4) Construction of Dams → leads to siltation and poor transport of sand by Rivers in downstream regions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ **Impact of unsustainable sand management**

1. Prevalence of illegal sand market and supply chains
2. Ecological disturbance → in flood plains and riverbeds.
3. Increases vulnerability of coasts to wave erosion
4. Damage to biodiversity, particularly, the river bed diversity.
5. Negative impact on lateral stability of Rivers
6. Rise of floods due to mining of Natural leeves.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Remedial measures taken

① Ban on all types of ~~Ro~~ sand mining during peak monsoon period

② State level action against illegal sand mining. eg. in U.P, Jhar-khand.

③ Centres guidlines to states on sand mining from river and coastal areas.

There is need ~~to~~ of coopera-tion among all stakeholder i.e Centre, State, companies etc. to evolve policy of sustainable sand management.

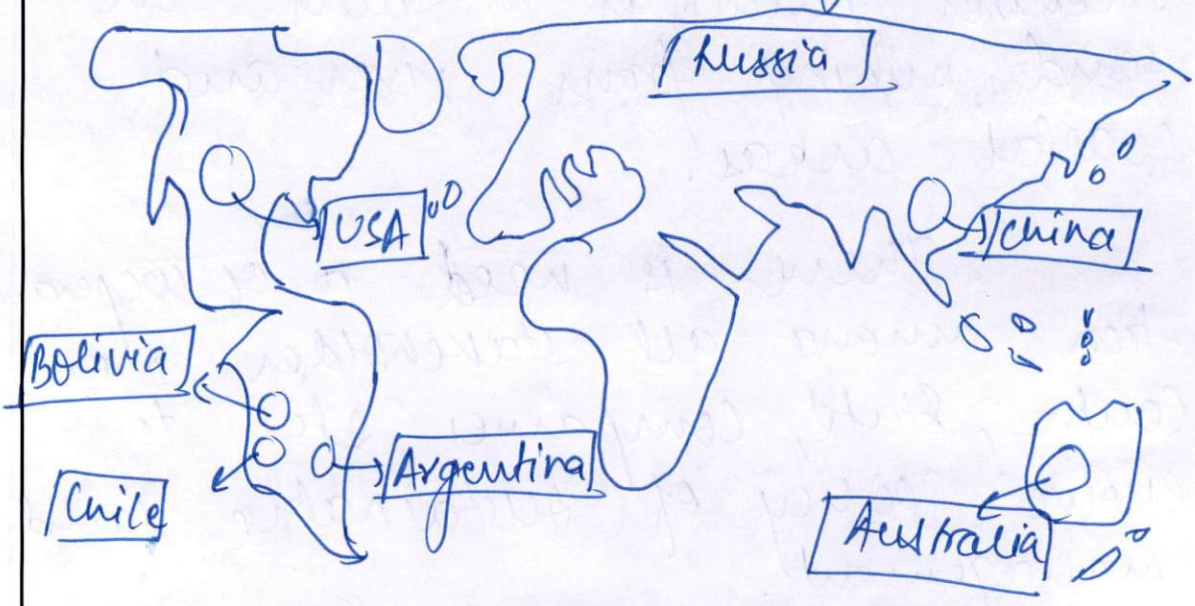
17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is a significant critical mineral which is used in electric batteries to power Electric vehicles, and other electric systems.

→ Major lithium producing countries



→ Geopolitical aspects of lithium production

(1) Lithium → production help control of critical mineral supply chains
↳ currently most lithium supply

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

chain driven by China.

(2) Climate change politics → Transition to low carbon economy driven by lithium based batteries

(3) Investment in lithium ~~rig~~ rich countries in S. America, Africa, Australia etc. to secure production and supply proities.
eg. India's investment in chile.

→ Environment implications

(1) Lithium recycling rate is low and is restricted in unorganised sector (eg. in India) leading to health and environment risks.

(2) Mining of lithium from fragile areas. eg earthquake prone region ~~risk~~, like, Reserves in Reasi district of Jammu.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) ~~Use~~ of Risk of leakage of heavy metals during mining process

(4) use of large amount of water in lithium mining.

Securing supply chain along with sustainable mining operation should be priority for India to develop its own potential reserves in Jammu & Rajasthan.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent globalization facilitated by ICT network and rise of social media, has facilitated generation of a seemingly common global youth identity.

Factors for similar youth identity across globe
- ICT network
- social media
- Mobility of Youth for education & employment
- Future orientation of youth thus forward looking rather than traditional.
- English language facilitated interaction.

→ Impact of Globalization on Youth

(I) → Positive Impacts

(1) Rise in empowerment of women and young girls, manifested in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

movement for rights.
eg. Women Rights movement in Iran.

(2) Increase in global awareness on rights of LGBTQ population → driven by dynamic youth.

(3) Trend of secularization of Youth, due to greater identification with Modernity, science. → This is result of Modern education

(4) Increasing concern for climate change → Result of concern of youth towards future
eg. leadership provided by Greata Thunberg.

→ Negative impacts

(1) Spread of Consumerism culture → driven by Capitalist culture of US and west europe.

(2) Expectation boom → leading to narrow vision to get faster

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

fame and popularity → leading to decline in ethics & morality.

(3) Mental Health pandemic among youth → due to isolation driven by virtual life on social media

(4) spread of Junk, ~~oil~~ & poor nutrition food → leading to issues of obesity, malnutrition and cardio-vascular diseases.

(5) spread of demand of illegal Drugs even in non traditional market.
eg. India → Rise in drug demand from Golden crescent & Golden triangle.

Above concerns can be addressed by channelising youth into productive activities for their physical & mental health along with balance between traditionalism and Globalization.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently the elderly population in India is around 8%. But, with recent NFHS-5 data showing reduction in TFR below Replacement Rate, signifies a transition in Demography which would lead to faster increase in old aged dependency ratio.

→ Future demographic concerns

(I) Related to ageing

(1) Increase in dependency ratio after demographic dividend ends by 2055.

(2) Feminization of ageing → due to greater survival rates of women

(3) Health concerns related to ageing.

eg → Rise of Age related disability, Parkinsons disease,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

schizophrenia, etc.

(4) Epidemiological transition to greater salience of lifestyle disease.

(II) Related to weak social security

(1) Decline of traditional family based social security. eg. → weakning Joint family

(2) lack of focus upon old age homes for ageing population

(3) Poor financing of ageing related health concerns.

(4) Large unorganised sector → with lack of any kind of social security framework.

(5) Government incapacity due to low revenue generation to support ageing population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ [Measures to be taken]

① Development of Silver economy

② Focus on Second Demographic divi-dend, as in case of Nordic countries.

③ Social-security schemes for unorga-nised sector eg. SVANIDHI.

④ Intensive investment of old age related morbidity

⑤ Link old aged homes with orphanages to meet social need of both.

India as a welfare state need to take into account that demographic transition particularly in latter stage of demographic dividend period happens smoothly.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently Rajasthan Government has come up with Indira Gandhi urban employment Guarantee scheme which has brought into focus the necessity to address issues concerning urban poor in policy.

Issues of urban poor

- Poor Housing → nearly 29.4% of urban dwellers live in slums
- Migratory pressure
- Unmet social needs related to Health & Education
- lack of political Empowerment
- located in disaster prone areas.

→ Need for urban poor welfare focus in public policy

(1) To promote inclusive and balanced urban ~~go~~ development.
eg. In India → phenomenon of tug

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

cities within a city i.e Rich & poor quarters.

(2) Traditionally, urban poor → ignored in policy making, due to lack of significant vote bank.
eg → No. ~~or~~ National urban employment guarantee scheme as compared to ~~R~~ Rural (MGNREGA)

(3) To ensure that migratory pressure doesn't overwhelm urban systems

(4) Promote balanced demographic dividend → focus on health & education

(5) To ~~as~~ improve urban employment including women labour force participation.

→ Challanges in addressing urban poverty

(1) Greater skills required for urban job guarantee.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Poor coherence of identity of urban poor → prevent effective mobilization & lack of political empowerment.

(3) Rising migratory pressure
43.2% of urban population live in 52 mega cities

(4) lack of political will

→ Way forward

(1) Skilling of urban poor
(2) Slum redevelopment under ISSR component of PMAY (Urban)
(3) Rural development to reduce migratory pressure
(4) Extension of Rural poverty programs in urban areas.

Urban poor need to be part of policy framework to address SDG of poverty alleviation.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**

Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks: 250*

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 962608

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre
Gorakhpur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उसे पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups use various techniques to pressurise government to incorporate eco-centric concerns in its laws, policies and actions.

→ Ways/Methods of Enhancing public participation of Env. P.Gs

① Environmental Education
eg. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) → frequently publishes on environmental issues.

② Awareness building through campaign. eg. Climate change Awareness.

③ Direct mobilization of people through environmental protests
eg.. Narmada Bachao Andolan
· Chipko Movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(8)
(4)

filing of PIL and pressurising environmental legislation to generate public interests.
eg. Clean Air Coalition.

Thus environment policy in India is a result of public pressure as a result of ground work done by various environ-mental groups.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recognition of sex work as a profession, is mere legal recognition of a existing social reality, that up until now was marginalised, due to fears of public morality.

→ Issues associated with sex workers in India

(1) Social taboo faced by them. → leading to societal marginalization

(2) Poor access to rights of Health, Housing etc.

(3) Poor provision of services related to sexually transmitted disease (STD).

(4) Subject of sexual violence and crimes related to trafficking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

forced labour etc.

→ **Way forward**

(1) Schemes to rehabilitate sex workers in other professions through skill training, entrepre-neurial support.

(2) Focus on education and health rights of children of sex work-er → to prevent them being forced into exploitation

(3) Provision of contraceptive services as well as awareness related to STD and sexual/Reproductive health.

There is need to induce social acknowledgement of problems faced by sex workers through awareness generation and sensivity training.

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District legal Services Authority (DLSA) is the third tier of 3-tier institutional structure under legal Services Authorization Act 1987.

→ Role played By DLSA

(1) Helps enforcement of Article 39A related to free legal aid.

(2) Provision of legal support to undertrials, particularly those, that are incapable to afford costs of lawyer.

(3) Mandatory pro bono legal service required to be done by legal practitioners at district level.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Issues Associated with DLSA

① Poor quality of legal aid provision

② Denial of services due to paucity of pro bono lawyers

③ Poor institutional cooperation within 3 tier structure, for better enforcement of legal aid

④ Lack of awareness generation on alternative Dispute redressal mechanism (ADR).

There is need of better enforcement of legal services Act, 1987, through performance based incentives and penalization of legal aid work.

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium ~~success~~ system was the result of first, second and third Judges case, which led to crystallisation of primacy of Judiciary in appointment & transfers of Judges.

→ Success of Collegium System

(1) Helped Judiciary to secure its independence from executives' interference.

(2) Allowed performance / merit based Judicial appointments by involvement of senior judicial functionaries.

However there also arose concerns related to the system.

→ Issues associated with the Collegium System

(1) Allegations of Judicial nepotism in appointments

(2) Opacity in decision making, as reasons for rejection of ~~as~~ judges for elevation & reasons for transfers not communicated

(3) Judges appointing Judges → is against Seperation of Powers

(4) Poor representation of women & SC/ST in higher Judiciary.

→ Way Forward

- Transparency → give reasons for transfers & rejections
- Promotion of women, SC/ST in higher judiciary.

There is need to evolve a cooperative framework between government and Judiciary to ensure Judicial accountability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services need to reform based on the changing needs and priorities in governance and administration. Mota Committee & 2nd ARC suggested reforms in recruitment and training. But, present challenges mandate more reforms.

→ Present day challenges

(1) Rise of Private sector in economy and associated challenges of governance. eg. Private sector corruption

(2) Increased advancement of technology in various sector of activity. eg. IT, Big data, AI etc.

(3) Diversification of sectors of economy

(4) Rising complexity in governance

eg. Urban governance → particular-ly for Mega cities

(5) Evolving issues → of Climate change, Environmental regulation

→ ~~Ne~~ Relevant Reforms needed

(1) Domain awareness → after 13 years of service as per Mota commission recommendation

(2) Skill upgradation and uptake of ICT skills.

(3) Mid career training through initiatives like Mission Karm-yogi.

(4) Involvement of Private sector experts through lateral entry.

(5) 2nd ARC → Business Process restructuring to incorporate new technology & systems.

Civil services reforms can help more efficient and optimised governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social Impact bonds (SIB) are debt instruments, which are issues against fulfilment of a social objective related to a project or initiative.

→ Benefits of SIBs

(1) Help generate low cost funds for investment in social sector like Health, Education, Drinking water, sanitation etc.

(2) Focus is more on outcomes, than merely monetary returns → thus better monitoring of projects.

(3) Better accountability enforcement of NGOs or institutions releasing Social Impact Bonds (SIBs)

(4) Help generate additional financ-

-ces ~~for~~ by municipal corporation and govt. agencies for poverty alleviation.

thus lead to public private cooperation

→ Issues & challenges

(1) low interest of private sector in SIBs

(2) Poor profitability of SIBs hinder their popularity

(3) Lack of developed bond market in India.

(4) Potential of misuse of SIBs for non social purposes

Thus, there is need of a regulatory oversight to not just monitor SIBs, but also, develop market for SIBs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The enrolement ratio of women in Higher Education, is similar to that of men, at 26.3%. However, the female labour force participation rate is stagnant at around 22% for past decade.

This gap between educated women and working women is due to several reasons:-

(1) less enrolement of women in STEM sectors which are more employable.

(2) Social stereotype against working women which hinder labour force participation.

(3) Hinderances faced by working women → · Dual responsibility
· Maternity responsibility & leaves

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Unequal Pay

(5) Glass celing for women to reach high positions in organisations

(6) Issues of sexual Harassment at workplacy

→ Need to address the issue

(1) For better economic growth

IMF → India's GDP can increase by 27% if female participation is same as that of men

(2) to ensure economic & socio-political empowerment of women → that comes with financial independence.

(3) To ensure balance and safe workplaces

(4) Demographic transition and progress is simultenous with women participation in workforce.

Thus, increasing ~~wo~~ female LFPR is both an economic & ethical imperative.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRS system, is a framework which records the number of births, death & their causes in all districts of India in decentralised manner.

→ Significance of CRS in socio-economic planning

(1) Helps to accurately assess the trends in demography.
Thus, enables better demographic planning.

(2) Promotes better understanding of epidemiological data, i.e diseases & associated deaths.
↓
Better Health planning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Projection of ~~pen~~ Demographic trends at district or city level.

↓

utility in urban planning & district developmental plans.

(4) Enables decentralised data driven governance.

Recently, government revamped the CRS system in the country, which would help to :-

(1) use advanced ICT technology to collect and record CRS data

(2) Enable use of tools like Big data analysis, AI & machine learning to get insights from CRS data.

CRS advancement would intern help better data management and promote data driven policy formulation.

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMF was the result of Bretton woods conference that took place after the IInd world war.

→ Issues with IMF

- Euro American dominance in IMF
- Voting rights skewed against developing & least developed countries
- Conditional loans of IMF → 'one-size fits all approach'
- misused to further capitalist market economy ideology.

Also, IMF is not in tune with current economic realities like :-

- Rise of developing countries like China & India in Global economic framework.
- Differential economic framework suited for different regions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ **Key areas of Reform**

① Promote equality in context of voting rights.
eg. Africa → lack of sufficient say in organization

② Transparency with respect to economic advise and directives

③ Decentralise country specific approach to development rather than one size fits all.

④ Contingency Reserve for unconditional loans for countries facing economic crisis.

These reforms would generate more balanced, equitable and inclusive urban financial governance

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditionally, West Asian region has been seen in India's foreign policy as region involving balancing of conflicting geopolitical interests.

However, of late India's economic interaction & cooperation with the region has enhanced.

→ Geo economic → India & W. Asia

(1) Large number of expatriat Indian worker in Gulf countries.

(2) UAE → • Economic Cooperation & ~~Trade~~ Partnership Agreement (ECPA)
• 59 billion USD trade
• Commercial space cooperation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Saudi Arabia → · 3rd largest oil producer
· Investments of Aramco in Reliance oil.

(4) Israel → · Economic cooperation in form of trade of defence platform, diamond etc.

(5) I2U2 initiative → with element of economic cooperation with it.

(6) Trade agreement with UAE has potential to open way for FTA with GCC. (Gulf cooperation council).

This rise in geoeconomic cooperation is intern influencing geopolitical cooperation as can be seen in ~~increasing~~ strategic allainces India is making, as in case of UAE.

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CCI was formed under Competition Commission Act 2002, and marked a transition from earlier MRTP Act of 1970s.

→ Role of CCI

① Promote fair competition in market economy

② To enable growth and development of firms, and to not act as barrier to ease of doing bussiness, as was the case in MRTP Act.

③ To prevent unfair and predatory merger.

④ To protect from unfair practices of dominant player in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

a particular sector.
eg. Anti-trust probe against Google and subsequent penalisation.

(5) Inspiring stakeholders
like → · Retailer
· Startups } → to compete effectively with large market entities.

(6) Address complaints and grievances again anti marketing practices

(7) Innovation → use of ICT technology to monitor market.

Thus, CCI is a significant institutional framework to regulate markets and ensure smooth development of economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news is essentially, monetary or other kinds of inducement given to an entity, to perpetuate ~~po~~ dissemination of biased news in favour of a particular political party, candidate or ideology.

→ Issues due to paid news in elections

(1) Erodes the level playing field as party in power has more political influence on news outlets

(2) Against the principle of free and fair elections

(3) leads to prominance of money power in elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Need to make paid news as offence

(1) Present media regulation under Model Code of Conduct is insufficient to address paid news.

(2) Create a deterrance among parties and candidates to use unfair means.

(3) Help in overall media regulation, particularly evolving space of social media.

(4) Generate fairplay between establishe/rich candidates & poor candicate → Democratic inclusivity

(5) Paid news hinder unbiased opinion formulation → Thus negatively impacts choices & quality of ~~dem~~ democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Challenges

① Definition and scope of paid news not defined.

② Regulation of social media is difficult due to its vastness.

③ Difficult to enforce demarcation between paid news and political advertisment.

④ Political will would lack for such a law.

To start with ECI may encourage media outlets to self regulate through use of labels for paid content, particularly during elections.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Supreme Court in Shirur Mutt case of 1954 gave the Doctrine of Essentiality.

According to the Doctrine only those practices which are essential to the observance of Religion, would be protected under the fundamental Right to religion under Article 25 to Article 28.

→ Implication of Judgement

① Gave scope for reform through legislature or Judicial pronouncement to non-essential parts of religion
eg. Sabrimala Judgement → temple entry to women of all ages.

② Doctrine help court to identify

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

whether a sect forms a distinct religion or forms a subpart of existing religion.

eg. Court denied seperate minority Religious status to Ramkrishna Mission, and identified it as sub sect of Hindu-ism.

(3) Help to maintain balance between Religious freedom and individual Right.

eg. Triple Talaq Judgement

Triple talaq not part of essential practice of Islam, thus can be reformed

led to protection of Rights of women.

→ Criticisms of Doctrine

(1) led to intervention of court in Religious domain for which it doesn't have expertise.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Doctrine often seen as a tool of Judicial over-reach.

(3) Religious groups claim that doctrine hampers the enjoyment of their fundamental Right to religion.

(4) Doctrine ~~seed~~ sees religion as stagnant, incapable of evolu-tion with time.

However, the doctrine has till now allowed to courts to maintain balance in seeming contradiction between Religious & other rights.

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

EAC-PM gave a report signifing the need to reduce size of government, based on the principles of 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance'

→ Rationale for Size Reduction of government

① Rising privatization and decline in role ~~go~~ of govt. in provision of various services.
eg. Post liberalization → market based development domanted over planned development

② Incorporation of technology that had made various roles in government services redundant.
eg. Clerical roles reduced.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) High Bureaucratic governance hinders Ease of Doing Business

(4) Costs associated with salaries & pension → are of committed nature and limit capital expenditure by government.

→ **Arguments against size Reduction**

(1) Huge vacancies existing in IAS and IFS as per Ministry of Personnel. eg. IAS vacancy is around 1500.

(2) Negative impact of size reduction on developmental & welfare services particularly in Rural areas.

(3) Despite privatization, role of ~~governance~~ government is still

significant in sectors like health, education, railway etc.

(4) low police to population ratio → size reduction would affect law & order.

Thus there is need to objectively evaluate the necessary requirement of government's presence in various sections departments & sectors, and accordingly frame policies for recruitment and training.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Institutions of Eminence (IOE) scheme, identified various public and private Higher Education Institutes (HEI), to develop them as intitutes among top ranking HEI in the world.

Government accordingly identified 8 IOE.

→ However, 6 year later, still most of these institutes do not figure in top ranked HEI of world.

→ Issues with IOE scheme

(1) Focus on Quantitative aspect of world rankings, rater than qualitative enhancement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) for Private IOE → no monetary aid was envisaged, as was the case for Public IOE.

(3) Lack of associated regulatory reforms related to curriculum, institutional autonomy, Research and development framework.

(4) Arbitrary choice of IOE particularly the private Institutes

→ Way Forward

(1) Need to identify objective criteria to address issues ailing our HEI.
eg. 'Lack of Industry academia linkage
'Poor research environment

(2) Focus of underlying structural reforms rather than only on Quantitative rankings.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Allow foreign institutes in India to generate Global competion

(4) curriculum reforms, to make balance between regional context relevance, and global needs / trends.

The reforms related to Higher Education financing Agency (HEFA) would go a long way to improve Quality of HEI in India.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital public infrastructure (DPI) refers to publically accessable, and affordable digital infrastructure, to provide government services more efficiently.

eg → · ONDC network
· Cowin portal
· Digi locker etc.

→ Role of DPI...

(I) → in Innovation and Convinience

(1) · Helps generate efficiency in public services delivery.
eg. Aadhar authentication for DBT transfers.

(2) Create networks that generate efficiency in economy.
eg. ONDC network → connect various retailers with online

Platforms to sell products.

(3) Reduce hassels related to clearances and liscencing
eg. Parivesh portal for environmental clearance.

(Q)

(II) Overcome inclusion and accessibility barriers

(1) Coverage of marginalised for delivery of services
eg. ONORC → portability of Ration cards for Migrants.

(2) Faster transfers of benefits
eg. DBT for PM Kisan, MGNREGA, fertiliser subsidy etc.

(3) Avenue for complaint for non provision of services
eg. CPGRAMS!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Transparency & Accountability

(1) Help monitoring of schemes
eg. Pragati portal for centralised monitoring

(2) Registration of feedback & grievances.
eg. My Gov. portal

(3) Linking physical outcomes & financial outlays
eg. use of Geotagging of MGNREGA assets.

Thus, Digital public Infra-structure, help to utilize technological advancement for provision of good governance.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Right to health is inherent aspect of Right to life under Article 21 of Indian Constitution. There have been calls to legally enforce this right through universal Health services for all.

However various gaps still remain that hinder realisation of right to health.

(I) → Social Gaps

① Lack of Sanitatation and Hygiene
② Poor nutrition due to unbalanced diet, focusing heavily on Rice and wheat.
③ Gender discrimination → affecting Health of women & Girls
↳ 57% women (15-49 years) are aenamic as per NFHS-5.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Poor maternal health, affect child health in formative year. Impact of poor neonatal health is irreversable

(5) Large inequality in India based on caste & class → restricting affordability of health to poor.

(II) Financial Gap

(1) Poor penetration Health Insurance density in India.
eg. Insurance density of 4.1%.

(2) Large middle sector gap in Insurance coverage

(3) Low budgedary allocation on health at around 2.1% of GDP

(4) Insufficient spending on Neglected tropical disease (NTD) affecting poor population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(III) Infrastructural Gap

(1) Inefficient services of PHC
eg. Rural PHC have maximum one to two doctors.

(2) Regional disparity in Health Infrastructure.
eg. · Urban areas → most concentration of Secondary ~~ex~~ & tertiary hospital
· Bihar → lesser prevalence of tertiary health care thus migration to Delhi.

(3) lack of preventive health care.

(4) low Doctor population ratio (1:1400) → if allopathic doctors taken into account.

There is need to comprehensively reform health, by enhancing expenditure & aligning policy as per evolving epidemiological trends in India.

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Transgender (Protection of Rights) Act, 2017, had given a legal framework for protection of rights of 'third gender' in India.

These include the rights related to :-
- Right to self identification of gender identity
- Right against Discrimination
- Right to Health
- Right to Privacy
- Right to Employment etc.

However, societal integration is still limited

→ Third gender → not yet engendered : Issues associated

(1) Social stereotype against transgender

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

still continues leading to beggary and denial of employment.

(2) legal recognition to issues like marriage, child adoption etc for transgender, has still not been recognised.

(3) Poverty in transgender population is high → limiting their political, economic empowerment

(4) lack of awareness among society and even transgender, of their enforceable rights

(5) Marginalisation of health concerns of transgender, due to lack of sufficient Health professionals & funding for transgender specific health needs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Way Forward

1. Scheme for economic empowerment of transgender
2. Rehabilitation from begging & marginalised activities eg. SMILE Scheme.
3. Dedicated transgender development cell within MoW & CD.
4. Jan Andolan to popularise campaign for awareness of Transgender rights
5. Using help of Transgender NGOs to serve rights & social recognition for transgender.

These steps must be supported with further legal recognition to other rights of transgender related to marriage & adoption.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SCO is an organisation centred around central Asian countries along with China, Russia, India and Pakistan. Contradictory interests of various countries in the grouping often make cooperation difficult in SCO.

→ Factors making it difficult for India to fulfill its role in SCO

① Bipolarity (new cold war) between China and US in global Geopolitics.
↳ India finds itself more inclined to US.

② Contradictions between world view of SCO and other groupings of India like QUAD

③ Geographical restriction to access central Asia → hinders indias economic trade role in C. Asia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Rivalry of India with ~~China~~ China and Pakistan, both of which are part of SCO.

→ Difficulties posed by relations with China and ~~India~~ Pakistan

(1) Pakistan → hinders access of energy cooperation with central Asia, like, TAPI pipeline.

(2) Also the land route to SCO countries from India is hindered by Pakistan → limiting trade.

(3) RATS (Regional Anti Terrorism Structure) of SCO is inhibited by negative role played by Pakistan through state sponsored terror and China by backing Pak terrorist.

(4) China - Pakistan alignment against politico - strategic interests of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Russia's dependence on China after Russia-Ukrain War has comparatively made India a loner in SCO.

(6) All SCO members ~~have~~ are part of BRI initiative of China, except India, due to violation of sovreignty & territorial integrity by BRI.

India need to built better relation with Asian combies within SCO to generate greater alingment & counter chinese dominance in the grouping.

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iCET initiative between India and US seeks to secure the supply chain, as well as, built innovation in various critical & emerging technologies, through mutual cooperation

Critical & Emerging Technology →
- Quantum technology
- AI & Machine learning.
- IOT
- Unmanned Avionic
- Defence tech etc.

→ Promise of transformation of partnership

(1) Built upon the existing techno-logical partnerships like
- Defence Technology & Trade Initiative
- NISAR satellite.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Help codevelopment and research in critical field including technologies with defence implication.

(3) Provide for exchange of facilities and human resource for better technological exchange & skill development.

(4) Provide basis for sustained defence partnership, as most defence import even today is done from Russia, by India.

(5) Focus on non traditional domains of technology cooperation in field of →
- Agriculture
- Disaster management
- Mining of critical mineral

The partnership is mutually beneficial as it helps

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India to learn from technological advancement in USA, while provides US, opportunity to benefit from high skilled, & technologically agile workforce of India.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 962608

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27/08/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre
Gorakhpur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's poor ranking in Global Hunger index (107th) is a point of concern with regards to food security.

→ Different Dimension of food security

1. Sufficiency of food
2. Accessibility to food
3. Affordability of food
4. Nutritional security
5. Climate resilience of food production.

→ Indias status with respect to these dimensions

1. Sufficiency → Green Revolution made India sufficient in meeting domestic food demand.
2. Accessibility → FCI godowns and transport infrastructure to ensure

Transport of food in various parts
· Network of fair price shops (FPS)

(3) Affordability → Public distribution system (PDS) through FPS, to deploy subsidised food grain.
· Legal entitlement to food under NFSA Act, 2013

(4) Nutritional security → · Rice fortification

Challenges → · Excessive focus on Rice & Wheat
· Ignoring nutritious crops like millets in PDS.

(5) Climate Resilience → · Focus on Sustainable Agriculture through National Mission on Sustainable agriculture → NMSA

Challenges
↳ Rising climate change & extreme events eg. Frequent droughts & disease prevalence

Rising population demand increasing food production, nutrition along with balancing ecological impacts on agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain, a decentralised ledger technology and Chat GPT, an AI based generative technology, have potential application in agriculture sector.

→ Potential to transform agri-sector

(I) Blockchain

(1) Creation of Agri stack → record of farmers, land holdings, type of crops.
↓
Implication in Data driven Agricultural planning

(2) Promote better livestock management through creation of data framework to monitor vitals and productivity of livestock.

(II) Chat GPT

(1) Help promote automated agriculture advisory services

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Promote better agricultural modelling ~~tha~~ for → optimum space and input utilization

(3) Connect farmers ~~aa~~ with academia, scientists and government.

→ **Challenges in use of such technology**

(1) Lack of ~~Diti~~ Digital literacy & farmer capacity to deploy these technology.

(2) Privacy concerns

(3) Potential of misuse of ~~privat~~ farmer data by technology companies. for eg. → Agri Insurance → use of data to misuse farmer's vulnerability

(4) Poor regulatory framework for such technology.

There is need for the government to evolve a regulatory framework for more structured deployment of such tech. in agriculture.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dedollarization refers to the process of reduction in use of dollar by countries as a reserve money, credit and for international financial transactions.

→ Factors leading to dedollarization

(1) Rise of Emerging Countries (eg. China and India) → challenge to Euro-American centricity in Global geo economics.

(2) Use of Dollar by USA → to distort global financial systems

(3) Misuse of dollar to coerce countries through sanctions.

(4) Use of Alternatives
eg.. Russia-china → transaction in Renmin bi
· India → Rupee transaction (Vosbo accounts)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Will dollar loose its importance?

There would certainly be greater diversification of currency used for International transactions, due to above mentioned factors.

However, displacing dominance of dollar is difficult because:

- Lack of alternatives
  eg. China's Renminbi → not dependable → due to high opacity & closed economy of china.
- USA → would use its influence in IMF, WB → to challenge the trend of dedollarization
- low acceptability of other currency. eg. challanges face in Rupee trade between India and Russia.

Thus, dollar is here to remain, but, india should continue to diversify its currency reserves.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India was the first country to use (and continues to use) the escape clause, under Agreement on Agriculture of WTO, to safeguard its food subsidy ~~foo~~ program from challenge in WTO.

→ Merit in retaining policy support for poor

Challenges from developed countries

- Distortion of food market
- Breaching of Amber box clause
- Challenges to Indian exports in WTO due to domestic subsidy regime.

→ Merits in support for poor

① Secure food and nutritional support to poor.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Secure livelihood of farmers through state procurement.

(3) Current regime in WTO is in favour of Developed countries as it allows them support throug Input subsidies.

while same support is not provided for Developing world farmers in form of pricing support.

Thus India along with other developing groups should coordinate to secure their interests.

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per recent Ground water status reports, around 14% of Ground water acquifers in India are in critical category. This reflects water stress in India.

→ Initiatives taken to address water needs

1. Jal Jeevan Mission → piped water connectivity to Households
2. Jal Suraksha Abhiyan
3. Catch the rain Campaign
4. Atal Bhujal Yojna → focus on quality and quantity of Ground water.
5. Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) → for policies related to water.

→ Issues of wate availability & quality

Availability issues
- → Regional disparity
- → Overuse of Ground water in

urban areas and for irrigation use

Quality issues

- Poor deployment eg. of piped water
  eg. Mixing of drinking water supply & sewer lines.
- Natural leaching of harmful minerals like Arsenic.
- River water pollution

→ **Prioritised Interventions**

1. Intervention needed in irrigation sector to improve water use efficiency & reduce wastage.
2. Common effluent treatment plants.
3. Decentralised planning based on status of aquifers.
4. Sewage treatment plants, particularly along rivers.

Above intervention can help achive Goal 6 of SDG to ensure secure water needs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The year 2023 has seen more than 20% of arctic glacial retreat, which is highest for any particular year.

→ Drivers of Glacial retreat at arctic

(1) Climate change induced Global warming.

(2) Pollution leading to deposition of Black particullate matter on glacier → reinforce positive feedback loop of glacial warming.

(3) Increased navigation along arctic due to newly open sea lance → has further led to glacial melt.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Potential impact on ecosystems

(1) Raise global sea level
↓
Inundation of Islands & Coastal areas → thus impact littoral and unique island biodiversity

(2) Reduce overall albedo of earth → Further enhance global warming.
↓
impact on all biomes due to warming.

(3) Arctic ecosystem → impact on unique biota like Polar bear

(4) Release of Green house gases trapped in permafrost → thus rise in atmospheric pollution.

There is need to cooperate for countries to mitigate and adapt to these changes at global levels.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent space tourism initiatives by private companies like space X, Blue origin, Virgin galactica have raised new possibilities along with chall-enges

→ Challenges with space tourism

① Concerns related to safety → particularly during launch & re entry

② May lead to rise in space debris

③ Lack of Regulation of space tourism

④ Lack of clarity on questions relat-ed to accountability enforcement related to accidents & actions in space.

(5) High Green House Gas emmission due to frequent ~~launders~~ launches.

(6) Risk of exacerbating existing inequalities, due to high cost of space tourism.

→ **Measures to address challenges**

(1) Evolve global framework to regulate space tourism

(2) Collaborative efforts to address challenge of space debris.

(3) Efforts through R&D to use cleaner forms of fuel in space sector.

(4) Define limits of space tourism & responsibility of operators.

(5) Permanent base like ISS in space for tourists.

Space tourism must be based on safety, security and principles of global commons.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, researchers proved the capacity of CAR-T cell therapy to kill cancer ~~to~~ tumor, which gives hope for better cure against cancer in future.

→ Benefits of CAR-T cell

(1) Improved procedure over chemotherapy which involves loss of healthy tissues

(2) ~~to~~ Targeted approach toward the ~~to~~ tumor cells, thus less invasive.

(3) Help to ensure that body's own immune system is used in killing cancerous cells.

→ Overcoming limitation of CRisper CAS technology

- CRISPE CAS-9 → involves use of scissors to change DNA strand of stem cells to generate anti cancer immune Response
- CAR-T cell → use antigen recep-tor, that message the T cells within body to kill cancerous cells.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increased frequency of use of drones for attack and transfer of weapons, drugs etc by extremist organisations (eg. from Pakistan to punjab border), reflects threat posed by emerging-technology in irresponsible hands.

→ Risks posed

① Use of AI & machine learning to identify more vulnerable targets.

② Use of ~~Chat GPT~~ generative technology for generating fake videos to fuel internal discord & violence.

③ Misuse of drones

④ Risks of Nuclear proliferation resulting in such weapons in hand of terror outfits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) use of dark web for terror activities.

→ **Global efforts**

(1) Need to regulate flow of dual use technology and goods.

(2) Collaborative enforcement of Non proliferation treaty.

(3) Bilateral and Regional cooperation to address threats from such technology.
eg. RATS under SCO.

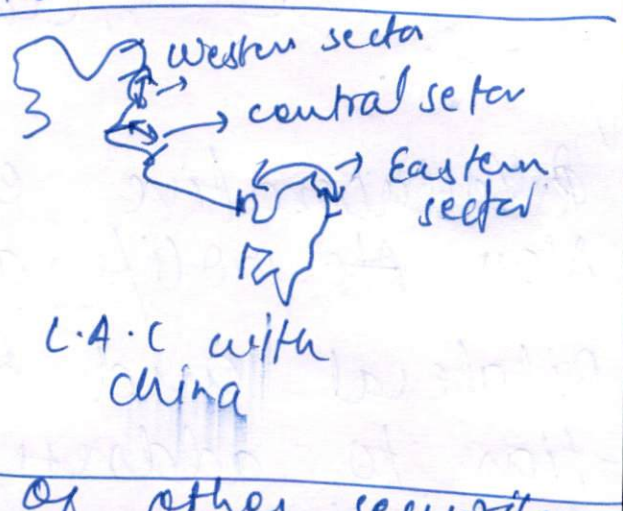
(4) R & D to innovate → to be able to counter threats posed.
eg. Anti drone technologies, network jammers.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ITBP plays a significant role with its deployment in the Western, central and Eastern sector of ~~Ea~~ LAC with China.



→ **Role of ITBP**

(1) Manning of border regions with coordination of other security agencies like Indian army, Special frontier force.

(2) Role in gathering actionable on ground intelligence.

(3) Input for building of infrastructure to improve connectivity to frontier regions, with ~~all~~ role of BRO.

(4) Elicit cooperation of local people living in border areas with (LAC)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China.

→ Issues

① Frontier characterstics of Indo-China border, leads to confusion in demarcation of limits to patrol.

② Comparative lesser degree of infrastructure building when compared to Chinese side of frontier.

③ Language barrier to communicate with other side of the frontier.

There is need to provide sufficient resources for effective border management for ITBP.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Productivity of land and irrigation in agriculture sector is inter-related to each other.

Land productivity measures
- Nutrient management
  - fertilisers
- Mechanical levelling
- Soil Health cards
- Restoration of waste land.

→ Need to shift from land to irrigation productivity

(1) Land productivity issues are manifestation of misuse of irrigation.

eg. Excessive Paddy cultivation and flooding of fields

↓

Salanisation and Alkalization of land in Punjab & Haryana.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Improper irrigation → lead to run-off of top soil and nutrients from land.

(3) Poor water use efficiency (WUE) in Indian agriculture, due to,
- Individual pumps
- Subsidy in irrigation electricity.

Need of

(4) Integrated deployment of irrigation and nutrient. eg → Mixing of fertilizers with irrigation water.

→ **Challenges in making this shift**

(1) Difficult to change mindset eg. Farmers accostomed to use excessive fertilizer for land management.

(2) Difficulties in deploying efficient micro irrigation techniques like → Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reason → · High cost
· Skill to use such irrigation is missing.

There is need to treat land and water/irrigation management together as part of Integrated watershed management program.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The union Budget 2023-24 provided for a National Green Hydrogen mission, to promote ~~ene~~ Green energy security of the country.

→ Role of Green Hydrogen in Energy Security

① Clean energy → This would help India to achieve Net zero emmission by 2070.

② Reduce dependence on import of fossil fuels like oil & Gas.

③ Promote more assured energy provision, ~~compa~~ compared to variability associated with other renewables like solar & wind.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(9) Help diversification of India's Energy Basket.

Indias Energy Goals
- Reduce import dependence
- Promote Clean Energy
- Meet the rising energy demands
- Industrial development.

→ Role of Green H_2 mission in meeting above needs

(1) Green H_2
↳ uses Renewable energy to fuel Electrolysis
↓
thus → more clean than alternatives like Grey H_2 & Blue H_2.

(2) Mission incentivise research in commercialization of Green Hydrogen technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Promote transition of Industries from use of captive fossil fuel based energy to Green Hydrogen.
eg. for · Iron & Steel smelting
· Aluminium Industry.
· Fertiliser Industry

(4) Cooperation with private sector for green energy research and deployment.

(5) Green H_2 based energy → included as part of Renewable purchase obligation.

Green Hydrogen therefore has the capability to clean energy generation & deployment, but necessary steps related to safe storage & profitable generation needs to be supported.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

While minimum wage is the wage necessary to access bare minimum essentials of life like clothing, shelter, food, living wage, is a more progressive concept that include bare minimum essentials, as well as, other needs for a dignified living, eg. Health, education etc.

→ Benefits in adopting a living wage

① Help poverty alleviation measures

② Promote better Human resource development (HRD), through better access to → Health, education, skill development.

③ Signifies transition of India to a welfare democracy, rather than simply electoral democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Improve choice of people → thus greater economic empowerment

(5) Ensures respect to Human Dignity, value of labour and equal pay.

→ Constrainst in adoption

(1) Difficulty in enforcing living wage, due to lack of capacity of state to enforce

(2) May negatively affect employa-bility, as employers may choose to limit workfor, in light of new compliance.

(3) Regional variability in cost of living → thus a single living wage may not reflect such variability.

(4) Difficulty to convince states, as matters related to labour, wage etc. are state subject.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ensuring a living wage in not just an economic impera-tive, but also an ethical and constitutional imperative under Directive principles of state Responsi-bility.

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 112 provides for Annual financial statement i.e Budget, that provides for estimates of reciepts and expenditure for almost every sector of the economy. Yet, the level of accountability enforcement of budget policies & processess is low.

→ Reasons for poor public scrutiny of Budget

① Parliamentary scrutiny → is limited due to poor expertise of MPs, limited time to discuss budget, use of Guillotine motion etc.

② Focus more on estimates for ensuing year rather than

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

on performance as per previous year committments.

③ Outcome budgeting done apart from the normal budgeting and absence of parliamentary discussion on it.

④ Gender Budgeting → lack of effective scrutiny due to less number of women MPs (14% in 17th lok sabha)

⑤ Budget seen more as a political exercise, rather than purely economic activity. → Thus leads to politicization of scrutiny process

→ **Arguments against the proposition**

① Various initiatives taken for better scrutiny based on public demand

eg. · Performance budgeting - 1968
· Gender Budgeting → 2005
· Outcome Budgeting → 2008

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Criticism of Budgetary processes led to various reforms like,

- Merger of Rail and Normal Budget
- Doing away with plan & non plan distinction
- Advancing cycle of Budgeting as per economic year cycle.

(3) e-Governance → has led to more ready access to budget statement, revision of estimates as well as actuals → leads to better public scrutiny.

Thus, there have been measures taken for better public scrutiny but more needs to be done in terms of educating and building people's capability to enforce budgetary accountability.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is world's biggest milk producer, and also has largest cattle population as per livestock census. However, productivity of dairy animals is a cause of concern.

→ Issues & reasons for dairy productivity of animals

① low natural productivity
- World average → 4000 liters/lactation
- India average → 2000 liter/lactation

② Tropical climate cattle has lower productivity than temperate climate

③ Poor quality of feed and fodder provided.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Poor extension services provided in form of veterinary support, vaccination, medication, farmer eduction etc.

(5) High disease prevelance → affects productivity
eg. Recent lumpy skin disease in cattle.

(6) Poor farmers → thus lack of finances to improve productivity through steps like quality breeding.

(7) Breeding → still traditional methods used. Absence of technology uptake.

→ **Measures taken**

(1) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
(2) National Animal Disease control program
(3) Breeding of High productivity breeds like Gir Sahiv etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Measures Needed

(1) Provision of monetary and extension support to farmers, particularly in dryland agricultural regions.

(2) Feed improvement program with focus on fooder crop development

(3) Quality control by restricting Pesticide use in livestock crop farming

(4) Advanced breeding technology uptake eg. Artificial insemination.

Proper implementation of above measure would help to ensure income security, as well as address disparity associated with livestock farming regions

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Most projection on climate change hold, that with current level of climate action, we would fail to restrict global rise in temperature below 2°c by end of century.

This doesn't bode well for humanity, particularly agriculture sector.

→ Role of Climate change in Crop failure

① Increased Global temperature
→ Greater risk of crop diseases and pest attack
eg. locust attack in 2020.

② Risk of drought and associated crop failure.
eg. Horn of Africa → facing severe drought → due to triple dip la Nina.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Rise in frequency of extreme events, like, Elnino, tropical cyclones, Heat waves → these impact crops directly & indirectly.

(4) Changing pattern of rainfall → impact season cycle of agriculture.
eg. ~~Changin~~ unpredictability of Western Disturbance → impact productivity of Rabi crops.

→ **Role of agri-sector in climate change**

(1) Contribution of Green house Gases
↳ through methane emmission from livestock sector and paddy cultivation

(2) Farm mechanization →
Use of ~~MAS~~ fossil fuel based machines → emission of GHG

(3) Poor waste disposal → eg stubble burning

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Use of pesticides → Ozone depleting substances.
(5) Poor agri pratices → eg. shifting cultivation

→ Strategy adapted under National Agri - Disaster ~~mg~~ management plan

(1) Research and adoption of Drought resistant crops
(2) Use of Agronomic practices
(3) Focus on Sustainable Agriculture → Environment friendly inputs.
(4) Agro ecological zoning of cropping.
(5) Crop diversification.

There is need for the government to support and incentivise sustainable agriculture adoption by farmers, to balance economic and environmental concerns in agriculture

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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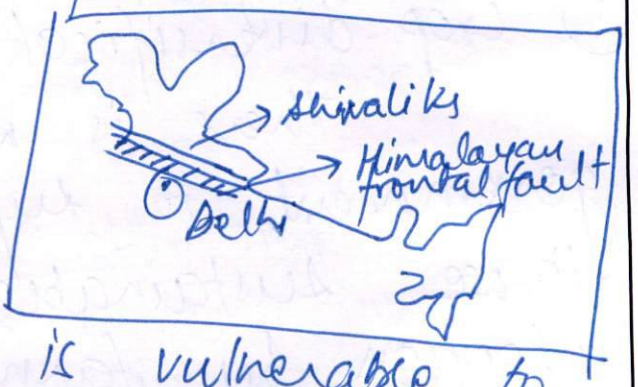
Recent disasterous earthquake at Turkey, should come as an eye opner for government & planner in Delhi, as the latter too has similar risks associated with earthquake.

→ **Vulnerability of Delhi to Earthquake**

(1) located in zone IV of Earthquake due to closeness to faultline like Himalayan frontal ~~front~~. fault (HFF)



(2) ~~High~~ Seismic Gap
↓
Researchers belive that North India is vulnerable to a major earthquake, due to long term seismic gap since last major earth quake.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) High population density of delhi makes it more vulnerable

(4) lack of structural resilience of permanent building and temporary quarters in slum areas
→ due to Haphazard urbanization.

(5) low capacity of local people in terms of awareness on mitigation, response and preparedness measures

→ **Institutional Measures**

(1) National Building Code (NBC) has incorporate EQ resilience measures.

(2) Bodies under Disaster management Act 2005,
- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- National Disaster Response force (NDRF) → for rescue and response measures.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) NDMA guidline on EQs.

(4) Disaster Risk reduction (DRR) measures
eg. Coalition for Disaster Resilience Infrastructure (CDRI)

→ **Gaps in existing framework**

(1) Poor enforcement of Building Code.
↳ Most Buildings in Delhi lack Earthquake Resilience, fire proofing etc.

(2) Focus more on response oriented measures rather than prevention and prepared-ness

(3) Lack of public involvement in Earthquake resilience action.

→ **Way Forward**

- Structural audit & enforcement for Buildings
- Local capacity enhancement
- Balanced urbanisation.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Net energy gain refers ~~to~~ to phenomenon when amount of energy generated by nuclear fusion reaction, is greater than, amount of energy deployed during the reaction.

It is a major breakthrough as it allowes the potential utili-zation of Nuclear fusion reaction to generate electricity.

→ Advantages of Nuclea fusion based power

(1) Clean energy → as ~~by product~~ it does'nt release any ~~co~~ Green house gas.
By product is water.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Safe energy → as it doesn't generate radioactive waste as in case of fission reaction.

(3) low risk of Nuclear proliferation → as it utilizes non fissile raw material i.e isotopes of Hydrogen.

(4) Higher amount of energy generation, if reaction is stabilised for long period of time.

(5) low cost energy in long term.

→ limitations in using it at commercial scale

(1) Still research at initial phase.

(2) lack of net energy gain → in most of fusion reactors.

(3) Risks of misuse of technology to create Nuclear fusion weapons

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) High cost associated with research and initial deployment.

India should continue to partner with countries in research related to Nuclear fusion. eg. ITER reactor at France, and also enable local research centre to explore possibility of future Nuclear fusion power deployment. eg. Plasma Research centre at pune.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevention of Money laundering (PMLA) Act, 2002, is the central legislation to address the menace of Money laundering in the country.

Recent Amendments
- Powers to attach property of offenders
- Cross border Jurisdiction to investigate Money laundering crimes
- make legislation more compatible with global AML/CTF agenda under FATF.

→ Efficacy of PMLA

(I) Positives

(1) Gave legal framework for investigation and action against money laundering.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) ~~Af~~ Addressed organise crimes which are inherently linked with Money laundering activities

(3) Curbing Tax crimes.

(4) Enhance recovery and attaching of property under Money laundering action.

(5) Reduced financing of terror, particularly in J&K.

-> Negatives

(1) Difficulty in coordination with respect to cross border money laundering

(2) Taking up associated crimes like Drug smuggling, tax crime, in siloed approach from Anti-Money laundering Action.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Allegations of misuse of PMLA law by using it against political opponents.

(4) Pressure of tax haven nation that hinder action under the Act.

There is urgent need to bring greater cross country cooperation under FATF to bring better efficacy through PMLA Act 2002.

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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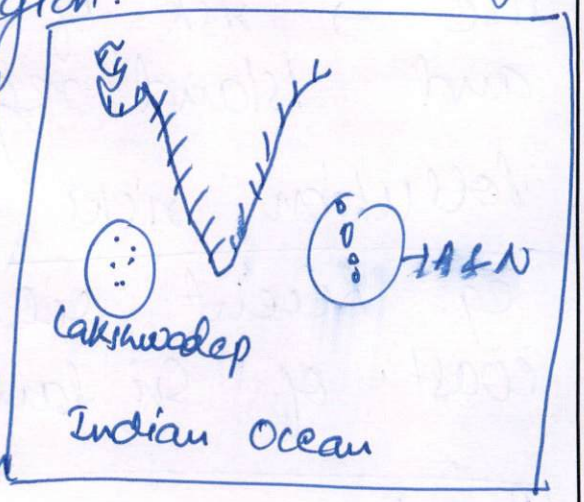
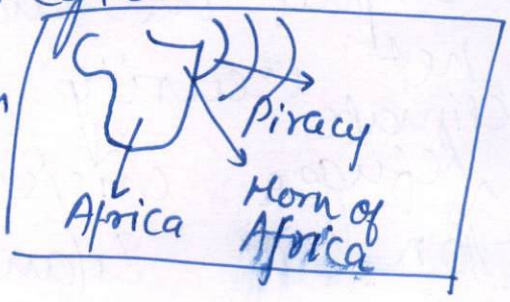
India has 7500 km long coastline which exposes it to multitude of security threats, posed by Indian Ocean Region.

→ Conventional Security threats



(1) Military threat posed by adversary navies like Pakistan and china

(2) Piracy → most prevalent in the Horn of Africa Region



(3) Terrorism → Infiltration of terror element through ocean
eg. 26/11 terror attacker took ocean route.

(4) Rising belligerance of China to dominate IOR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ **Unconventional security threats**

(1) Disasters → in form of Tsunami, cyclone, sea storms etc.

(2) Climate change → induced sea level rise → risk of inundation coastal and island regions

(3) Pollution risks

eg. Recent oil spill around the coast of Sri lanka.

→ **Bearing on India's border interests**

- Impact on India's position as net security provider
- Climate refugee crisis → due to inundation of Islands
- Security threats due to border conflict eg. Sir Creek & Cori Creek.

→ **Robust strategy**

1. Uphold the long held principle of Indian ocean as 'Zone of peace'
2. Develop Naval capabilities → Blue Navy status
3. Cooperation with other states in Indian Ocean through various forums like IORA, IOPI etc.
4. Development of HADR capabilities
5. Coodinate with like minded countries to challenge influence of China eg. QUAD
6. Maritime Patrol → eg CORPAT with Thailand.

IOR strategy should be driven by vision of SAGAR - Security & Growth for all in the Region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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